

The Top 50 COOLEST Sharks In The World!

Written By: Lisa Evans

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COOLEST
Sharks in the World!**

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<http://www.SharkSider.com>

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Dedicated to Young and Old Shark Fans Everywhere

Thank you so much for purchasing **The Top 50 COOLEST Sharks in the World!** It really means a lot to us and we just know you're going to love it. While this book was originally created for kids ages 6 and up, it quickly evolved into a book that can be enjoyed by people of all ages. Whether you share this book with your child or decide to get lost in the interesting world of sharks by yourself, it is our deepest hope that this eBook far surpasses your expectations.

If you like this eBook, you're going to be blown away with the FREE info on our website! From stunning shark videos, images, and even more cool facts, you won't be disappointed. Show us some love and come visit us at www.SharkSider.com.

Oh yeah, we're on Facebook too! And we have an absolute blast with it:
<https://www.facebook.com/TheSharkSideOfLife>

Please help spread the word about these amazing, yet often demonized creatures. They are incredibly important to the global ecosystem and that makes them incredibly important to us. Contrary to popular belief, they are hardly a threat to human life (as you'll find out through reading this book). Sharks desperately need help and the only ones on the planet who can help them is their #1 predator – humans!

From the bottom of our hearts, we thank you once again for purchasing this eBook. We hope you enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed creating it!

From the small team here at SharkSider.com,

Enjoy! ☺

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#1 - GREAT WHITE SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Great White Shark

Size: Up to 21 feet long (6.5 meters)

Weight: Over 65,000 pounds (2 or 3 metric tons)

Location: They can be seen all over the world not far from shore.

Depth: Since they enjoy water temperatures between 59F to 75F degrees (15C to 24C degrees) they tend to be in the shallow waters along shorelines, but have been known to dive 3,280 feet (1000 meters) into the deep!

Unique Feature: A Great White will lose about 35,000 teeth in its lifetime! How many teeth have YOU lost?



Great White Shark Facts

If the lion is the King of the Jungle, then the Great White Shark is the King of the Ocean! The Great White Shark is one of the largest sharks in the ocean and is known as one of the most dangerous. This shark is very powerful and a very skilled hunter. But don't worry! Even though humans are scared of these big guys, Great White Sharks rarely attack humans. And, when they do, they are usually just giving us what's called a "test bite". A test bite is what a shark will do if it just wants to check out a possible food source. Once he realizes a human isn't one of his favorite meals, like a seal, he will swim away to find something he does want to eat.

Do you see how the belly of the Great White Shark is white and the top of the shark is dark gray? This is a way for the shark to camouflage, or hide, himself! If a fish is below him and looks up, the shark is hard to see because he will blend into the light of the surface of the ocean. And if a seal is swimming along above the shark and looks down, the shark is hard to see because its dark gray back blends into the darkness of the ocean below. This helps the shark get as close to his prey as he can without being seen before he strikes!



#2 - WHALE SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Whale Shark

Size: 33 to 40 feet (10 to 12 meters), but have been known to reach 60 feet (18 meters)

Weight: 30,000 pounds (15 tons)

Location: They can be found all around the globe in deep oceans.

Depth: They can dive down to 790 feet (240 meters).

Unique Feature: Although it has 300 to 350 rows of tiny teeth and around 3,000 teeth in its giant mouth, it doesn't use its teeth to chew food.



Whale Shark Facts

Although it's not an actual whale, it's called a Whale Shark because of its size! Not only is this the biggest shark in the ocean, it is also the biggest FISH in the ocean! But you don't have to worry about this gentle giant as it is considered a "filter feeder". This means that it feeds on tiny marine life such as plankton. Plankton are tiny little organisms that cannot swim against a current. It seems like a small meal for such a large shark, but a Whale Shark will spend most of its day feeding and will eat about 46 pounds of plankton in a single day! It opens its huge mouth about 5 feet wide to catch as much plankton as it can. Plankton gets caught in mesh pads within the shark's mouth as water flows through the gills. A Whale Shark will also eat small fish, jellyfish, shrimp, algae and squid-like creatures called cephalopods.

Very little is known about these giant creatures. Scientists do know that Whale Sharks are nomadic, which means they travel from place to place. They do enjoy temperate and tropical water temperatures and travel all around the globe. They like to stay within about 125 miles from shore and love making regular dives into the deep ocean. It's no surprise that this giant loves the deep, open ocean where there are few barriers to get in his way!



#3 - BLUNTNOSE SIXGILL SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Bluntnose Sixgill Shark

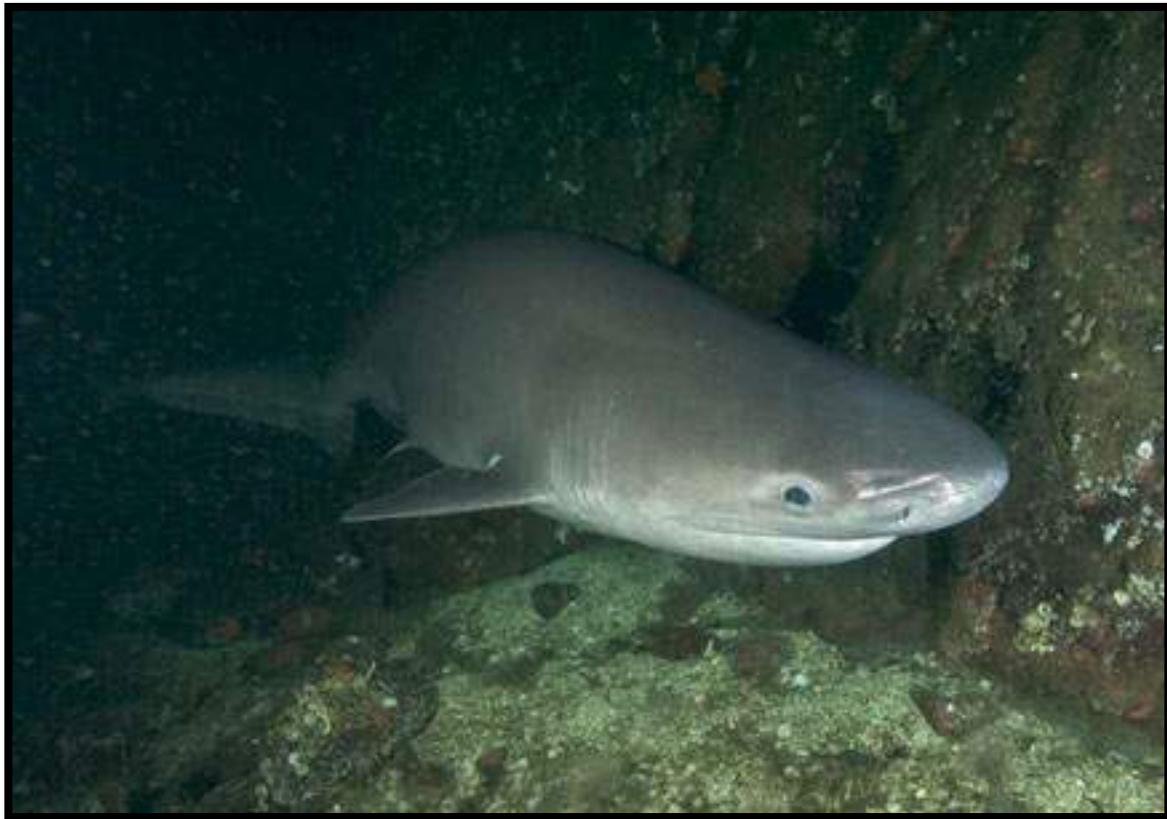
Size: 16 feet (4.8 meters)

Weight: More than 1,330 pounds (600 kg)

Location: Near the coastline of tropical and temperate waters

Depth: 300 feet (90 meters) and up to 7,550 feet (2,300 meters)

Unique Feature: A female Bluntnose Sixgill Shark can give birth to between 22 and 108 pups. That's a lot of brothers and sisters!



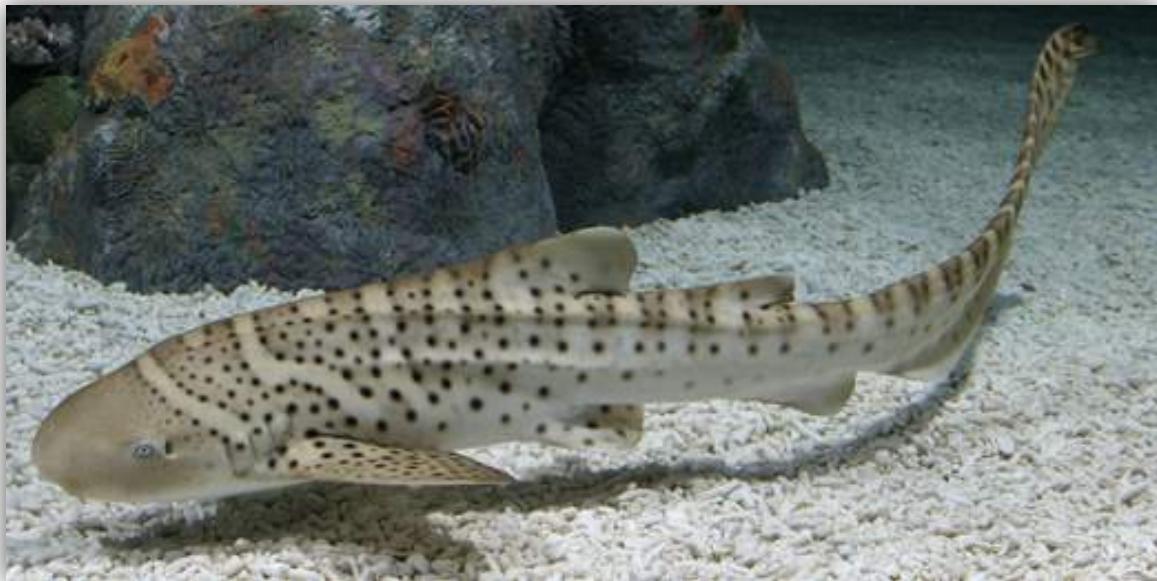
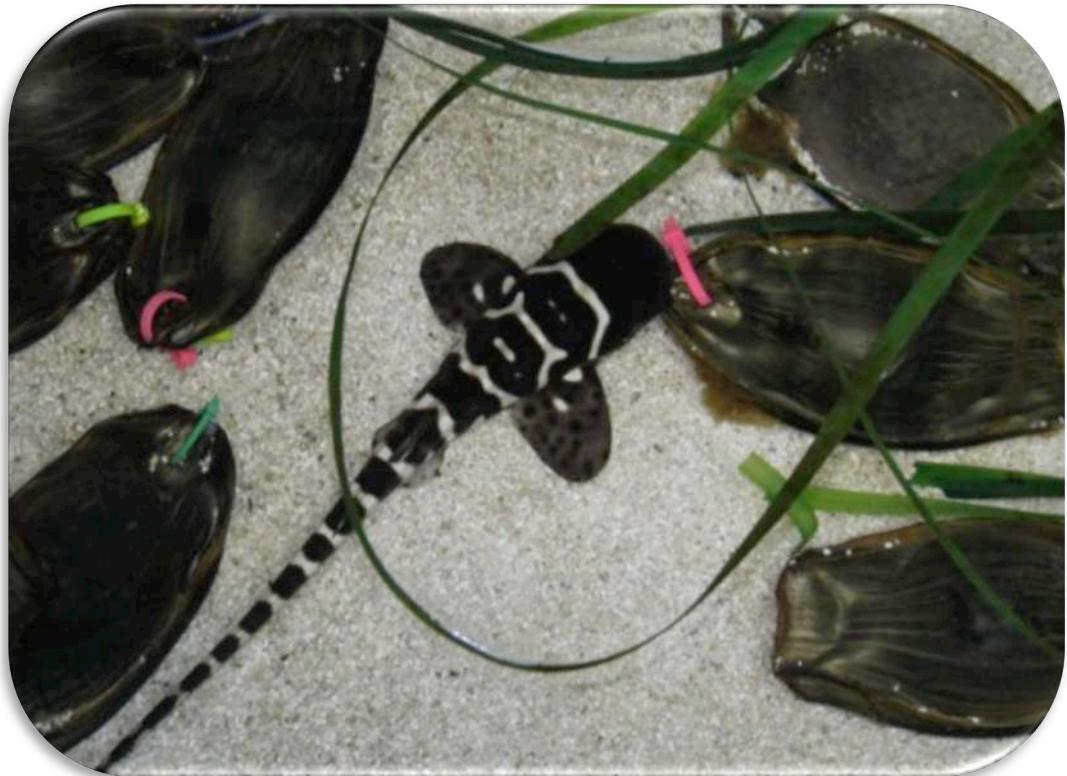
Bluntnose Sixgill Shark Facts

This strange, deep ocean shark got its name because it has 6 gill slits, whereas most other modern sharks only have 5 gill slits. And yes, this guy loves the dark, deep ocean! It is usually found swimming within about 300 feet (90 meters) and 6,152 feet (1,875 meters) deep, but will swim closer to the surface to feed. And it is not a picky eater! It likes eating things from all kinds of fish, rays, crustaceans and mollusks. Like most deep-sea creatures, the Bluntnose Sixgill Shark is a sluggish swimmer, which means it swims nice and slow at its own pace. But, it is a strong swimmer and can speed up if it needs to. Its coloring ranges from tan to a dark brown and even black, with a light colored line along the sides of its body and on its fins. It has very small florescent blue-green eyes with big black pupils. It also only has one dorsal fin, which is the fin on the top of the shark, and rounded, broad pectoral fins, which are the fins on the sides.

The Bluntnose Sixgill Shark has more in common with species found in fossils than modern sharks. Most of his closest relatives are already extinct, which means they no longer exist! This shark is often referred to as the Cow Shark, and is closely related to the Dogfish and the Greenland Shark.



#4 - ZEBRA SHARK



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Fast Facts About The Zebra Shark

Size: 6 feet (3 meters) to 10 feet (3.3 meters) but have been seen as large as 11 feet (3.6 meters)

Weight: 44 pounds (20 kg) to 66 pounds (30 kg)

Location: Indo-West Pacific; South Africa to the Red Sea, India, China and Australia

Depth: Up to 210 feet (70 meters)

Unique Feature: This shark can live for up to 35 years.



Zebra Shark Facts

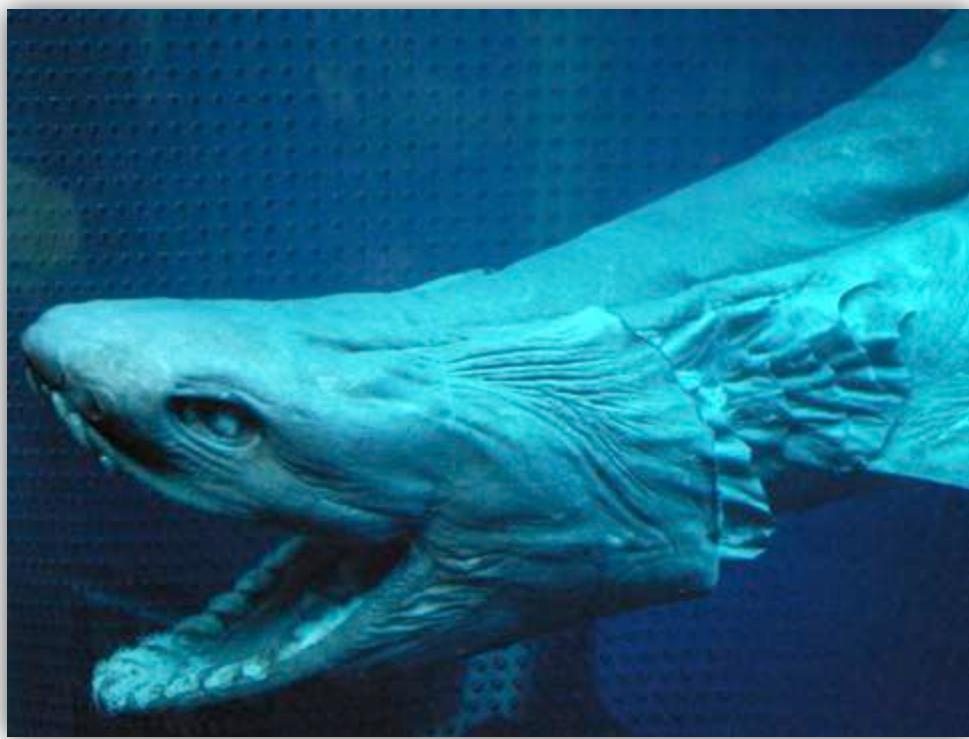
The Zebra Shark likes to spend its time hanging out at the bottom of the ocean and is considered a "carpet shark" for its carpet-like patterns on its skin. The skin patterns change throughout its life. When it is young, it has dark skin with light stripes and dark spots, as seen in the first picture. This is what helps give it the name. As it becomes older, it develops darker spots on its now gray-brown skin, as seen in the second picture. Some people will refer to it as a Leopard Shark when it is older, but it is not a true Leopard Shark.

Most large sharks must keep moving in order to allow water to flow through their gills to breathe. However, this shark can rest and breathe easy at the bottom and does not need to keep moving. It will often lay at the bottom with its mouth open against the current, so the current will flow the water through the mouth and gills for the shark! It's like putting your face to the wind on a breezy day!

Although the Zebra Shark likes being at the bottom of the ocean, it doesn't like being too deep. It is usually found near the coasts of tropical waters and likes to be around coral reefs and sandy flats about 210 feet deep (70 meters). This is a nocturnal shark, which means it enjoys resting and sleeping during the day, but is more active and hunts at night. They move nice and slow while they hunt. Their strong jaws are great for crabs, snails, shrimp, mollusks and small fish. But, the Zebra Shark needs to be careful! While it's hunting for its own dinner, another larger shark may think the Zebra Shark would be a great dinner, too!



#5 - FRILLED SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Frilled Shark

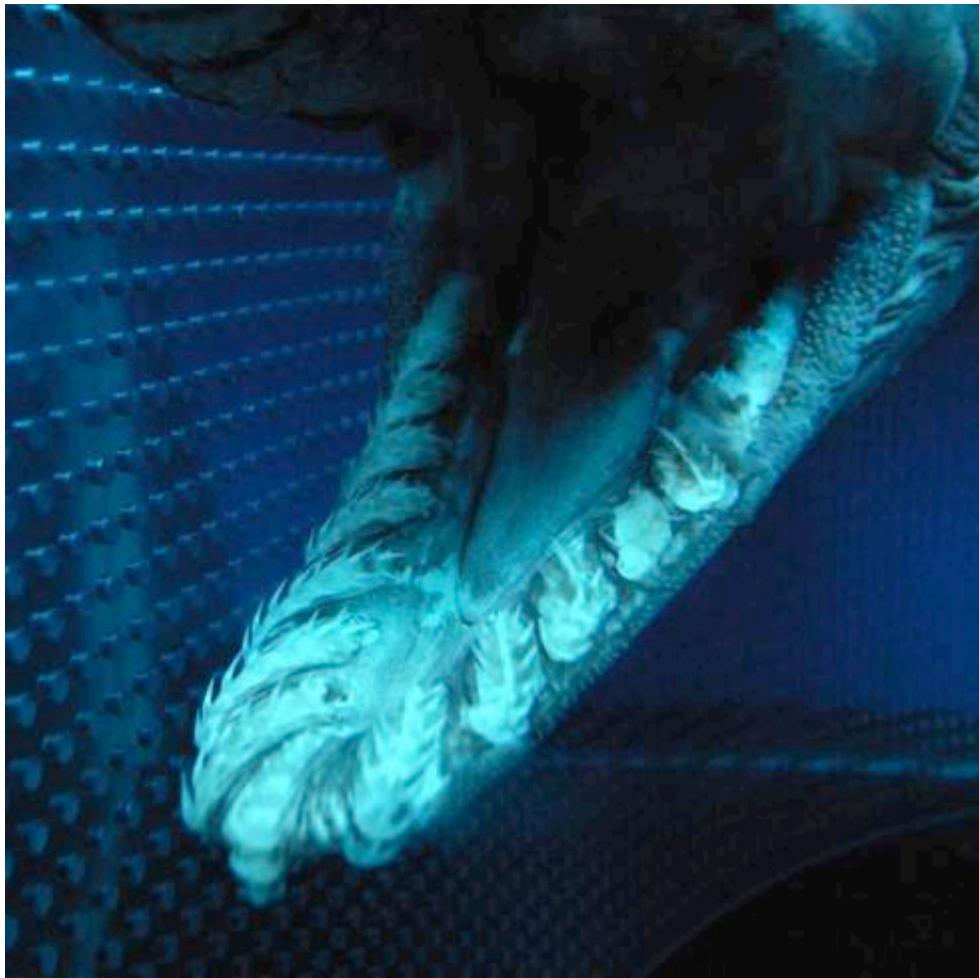
Size: 3.3 to 4.9 feet (1 to 1.5 meters) but some have been recorded up to 6 feet (2 meters)

Weight: Not accurately recorded

Location: Australia, New Zealand, West Africa, Southeast Asia, Chile and the Caribbean

Depth: 160 to 1570 feet (53.33 to 523.33 meters)

Unique Feature: A female Frilled Shark may be pregnant for up to 3 years and has an average of 6 pups.



Frilled Shark Facts

Check out the teeth of the Frilled Shark! With 300 teeth divided into several widely spaced rows on both the top and lower jaws, this guy has a funny smile! This shark gets its name due to gill filaments that give it a "frilly" look. Most modern sharks have 5 gills, but the Frilled Shark has 6 gills, one of them being very long that comes across its throat.

Does this shark look familiar? It looks a lot like an eel! In fact, this strange prehistoric appearance, and the fact that it is related to some of the oldest extinct sharks, gives it the nickname "The Living Fossil". Although it looks scary, you don't need to be fearful of this shark. The Frilled Shark loves very deep water over the continental shelf and upper continental slope so you will likely never meet one. Although they are most commonly seen at depths of 160 to 660 feet (50 to 200 meters), one was caught as deep as 5,150 feet (1,570 meters). Because they live so deep, very little is known about breeding, hunting and feeding habits. However, due to its appearance, scientists believe it attacks its prey much like a snake would and the shark is often called a "Sea Serpent". Squid appears to be what the Frilled Shark loves to eat the most, but it has been known to also eat cuttlefish, octopus and other even other sharks.



#6 - MEGAMOUTH SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Megamouth Shark

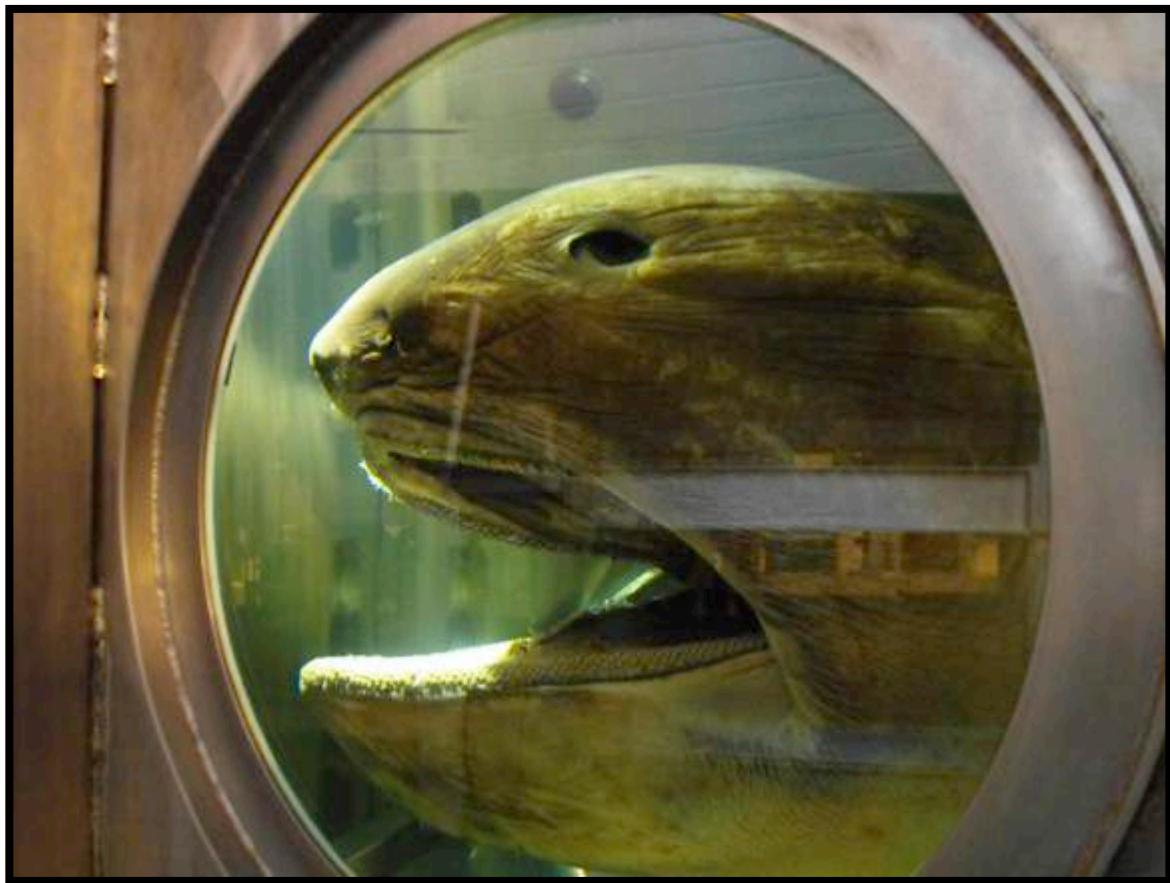
Size: 13 to 16 feet (4 to 5 meters)

Weight: Up to 2,680 pounds (1 ton)

Location: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans

Depth: 30 to 80 feet (12 to 25 meters)

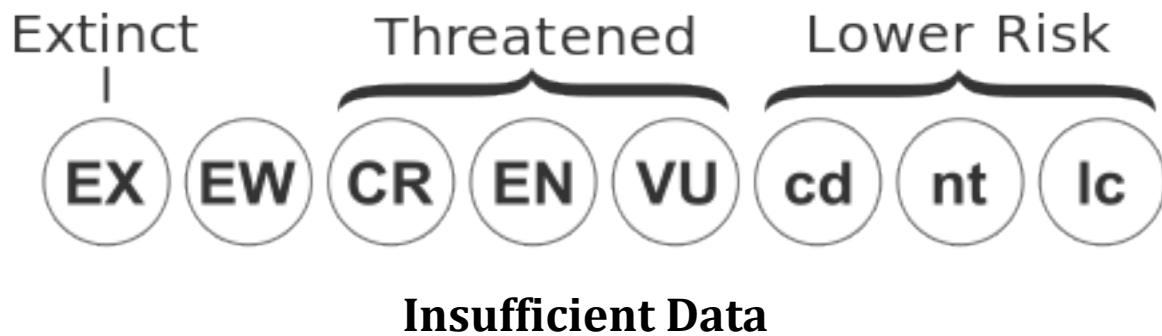
Unique Feature: With a soft, flabby body this giant is actually not a very good swimmer!



Megamouth Shark Facts

The Megamouth Shark is an extremely rare species that lives in very deep water. It is so rare that not much is known about it. One Megamouth Shark was caught near California in 1990 and released with a very small radio tag attached to it that helped researchers track its movements. During the day, the shark would swim at around 400 to 525 feet deep (120 to 160 meters) and during the night it would swim between 30 to 80 feet deep (12 to 25 meters). It was also discovered that this shark swims nice and slow, taking its time. Adult males are about 13 feet long (4 meters) and females grow to be about 16 feet long (5 meters). This big shark can weigh up to 2,680 pounds (1,215 kg or over 1 ton)!

The Megamouth Shark is the smallest of the filter-feeding sharks, meaning it swims with its mouth wide open to feed on plankton and jellyfish. And it's no wonder why this shark is called Megamouth because its mouth can open 3.9 feet wide (1.3 meters)! How wide can you open your mouth?!?



#7 - VELVET BELLY LANTERNSHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Velvet Belly Lanternshark

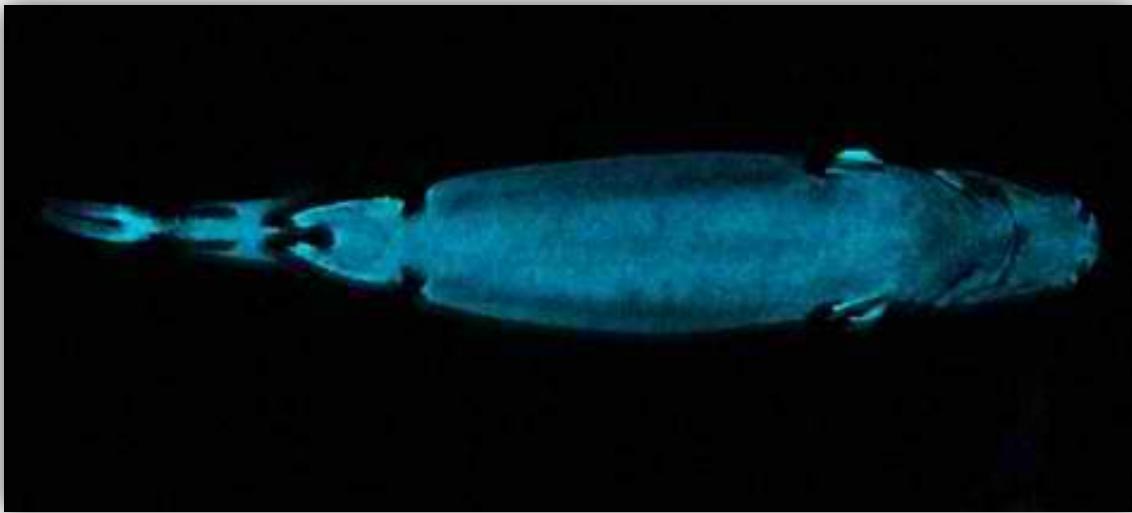
Size: 18 inches (45 centimeters)

Weight: Less than 1 kg

Location: Eastern Atlantic Ocean including the Mediterranean Sea, the Azores, the Anary Islands and Cape Verde. They have also been found off Cape Province in South Africa.

Depth: Usually found between 600 to 1,600 feet deep (200 to 500 meters)

Unique Feature: Organs in the belly emit a blue-green light that can be seen from up to 13 feet away (4 meters).



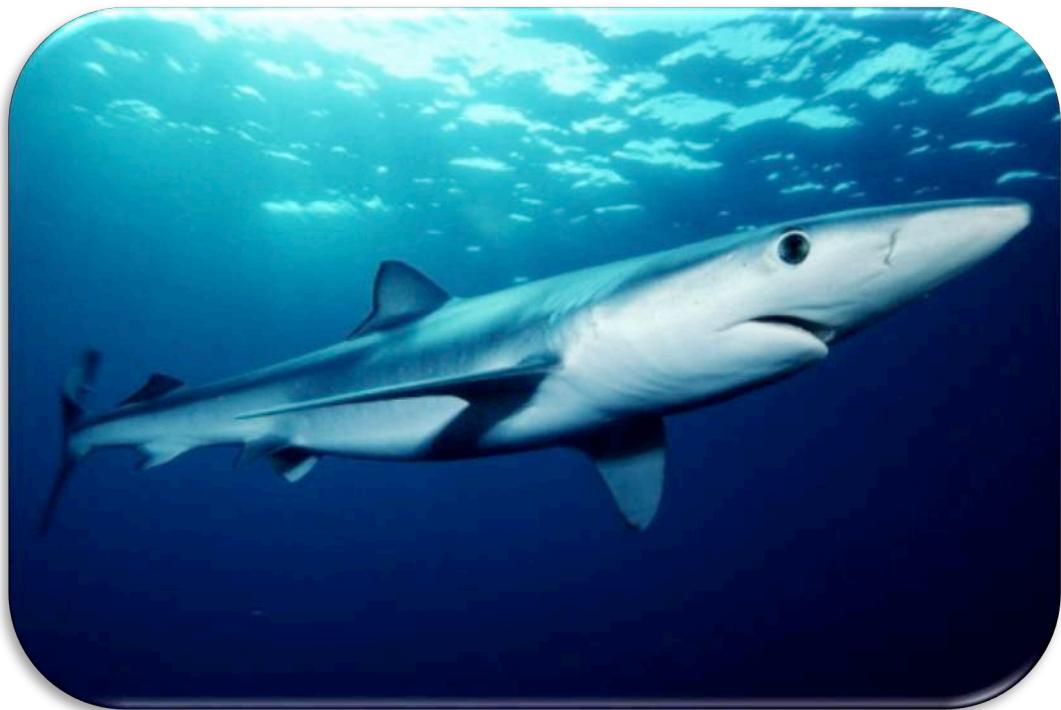
Velvet Belly Lanternshark Facts

It's hard to believe this tiny little thing is really a shark! Growing no longer than 18 inches (45 centimeters) you could hold one in your hands! The underside of this shark is black and brown on the rest of the body. What makes the Velvet Belly Lanternshark really special is its bioluminescent belly. This means that it has light-emitting organs that shine through its skin to create a pattern over its flanks and abdomen as a way to camouflage the shark against predators. Scientists believe it could also create a way for the sharks to communicate with one another.

When young, the Velvet Belly Lanternshark feeds on small bony fish and tiny crustaceans called krill. As they get older, these sharks feed on shrimp and squid. You can find one of these little sharks about 660 to 1,600 feet deep (200 to 500 meters) but they have been found as shallow as 230 feet (70 meters) and as deep as 8,170 feet deep (2,490 meters). Even though this shark is a predator, meaning it hunts other creatures to feed on, it is also prey, which means it is hunted by other creatures. Larger fish and other sharks love to feed on the Velvet Belly Lanternshark.



#8 - BLUE SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Blue Shark

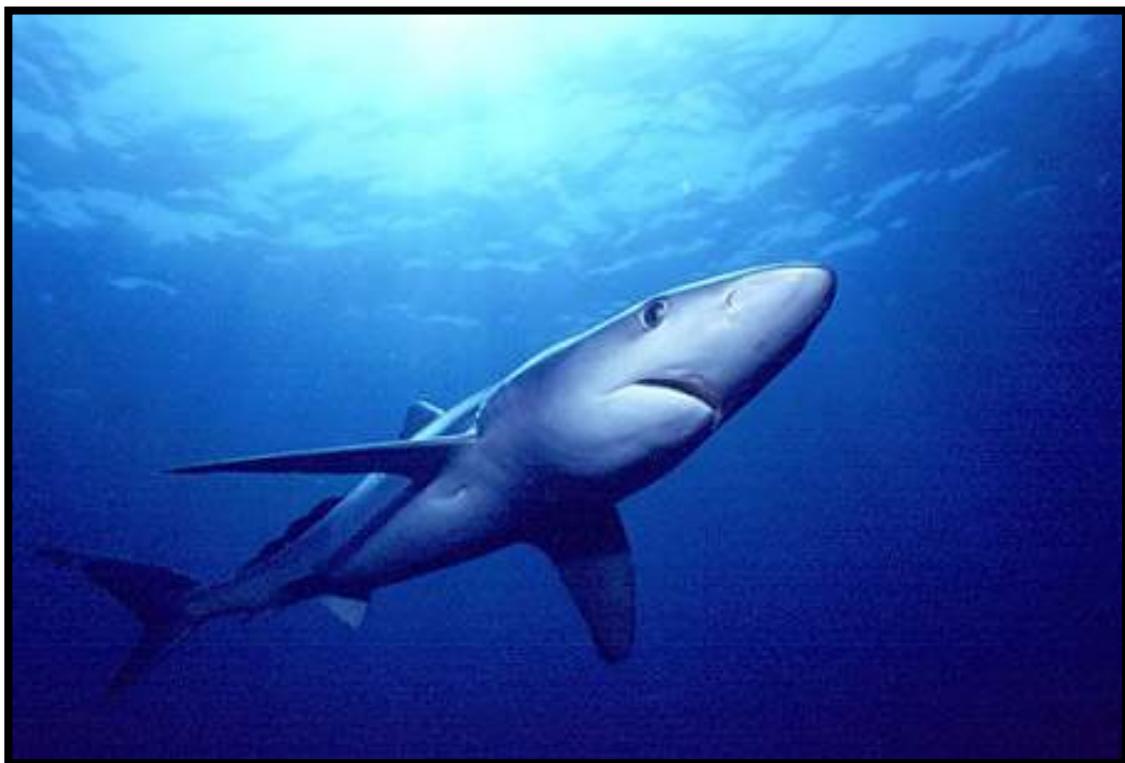
Size: Females are between 7.2 to 11 feet (2.2 to 3.3 meters); Males are between 6 to 9.3 feet (1.82 to 2.82 meters)

Weight: Females are between 210 to 400 pounds (93 to 182 kg); Males are between 60 to 120 pounds (27 to 55 kg)

Location: Cooler waters all over the world, except for the Polar Circle.

Depth: Around 1,300 feet deep (400 meters)

Unique Feature: Blue Sharks do not do well when in captivity, so you probably will not be able to see one unless you see one in the wild.



Blue Shark Facts

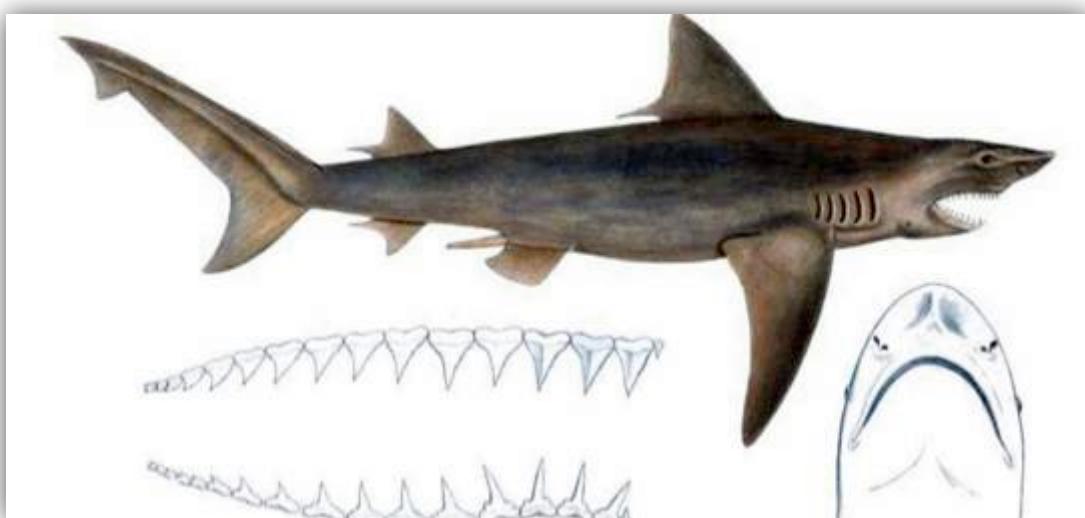
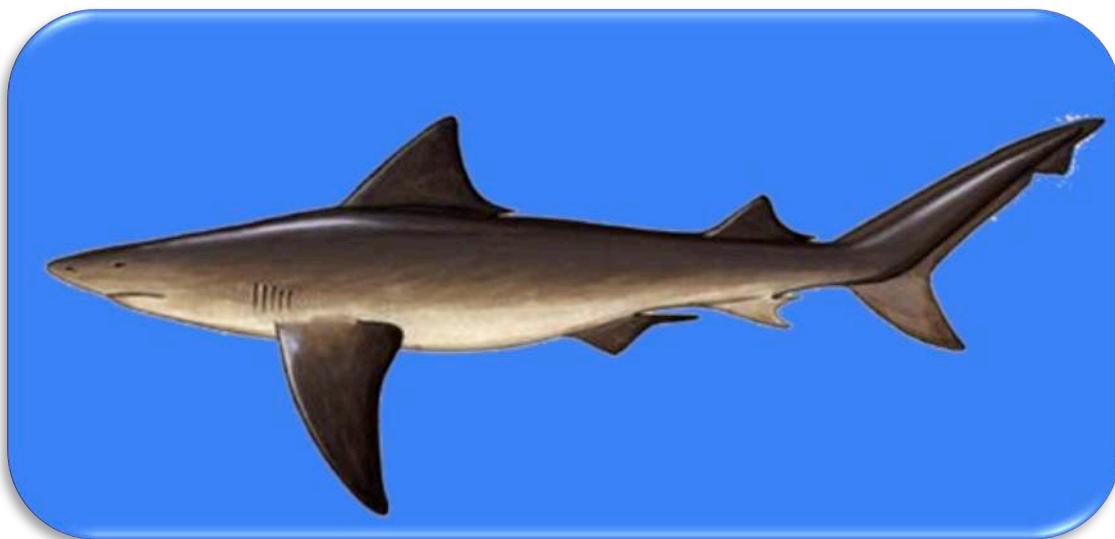
What a beautiful shark! This slender, torpedo-shaped shark is an excellent and graceful swimmer that loves the deep waters of the ocean all over the world. The Blue Shark loves to swim about 1,312 feet deep (400 meters) and likes the water temperature to be between 50 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit (10 to 20 degrees Celsius).

The belly of the shark is white, the sides are a light blue and the top is a deep, dark blue, so you can see where the Blue Shark gets its name. A female will give birth to 25 to 100 pups at once! How would you like to have that many brothers and sisters? Females are also usually larger than males, growing to be about 7.2 to 11 feet long (2.2 to 3.3 meters). Males will usually grow to be somewhere between 6 to 9.3 feet long (1.82 to 2.82 meters long).

Blue sharks love to feed on squid, but will also eat cuttlefish and octopuses, lobsters, crabs, boney fishes, shrimp and even other small sharks. They have also been known to feed on sea birds! Blue Sharks are very smart and will work together as a pack to herd prey into a group to make it easier to feed. Although these sharks are a threat to other creatures, they can also be dinner for Orca Whales. Young or smaller adult Blue Sharks may become dinner for larger sharks, such as the Tiger Shark and the Great White Shark.



#9 - GANGES SHARK



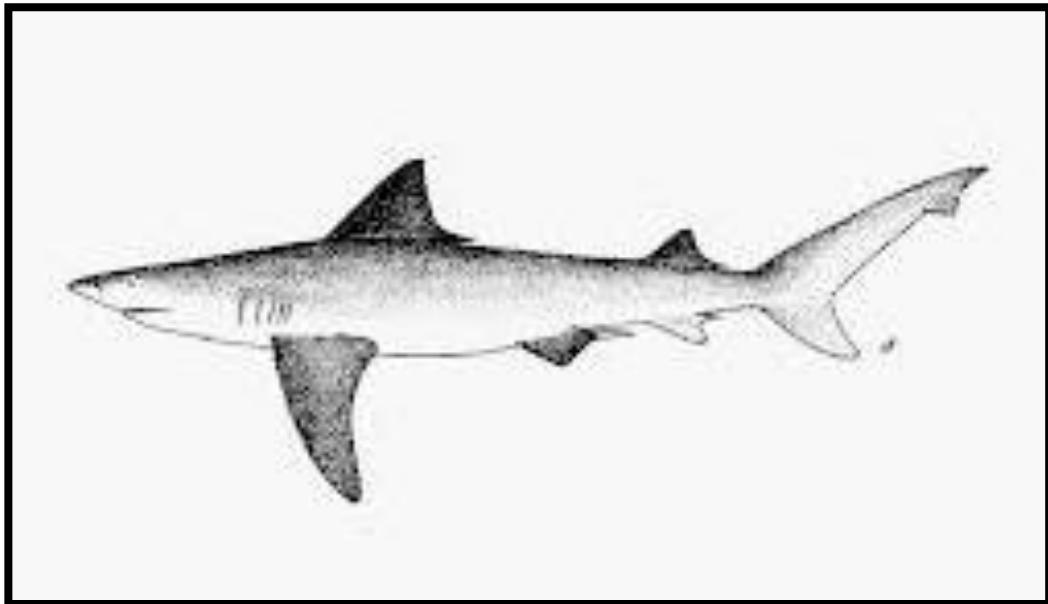
Fast Facts About The Ganges Shark

Size: 6.7 feet (2.23 meters)

Weight: 440 pounds (200 kg)

Location: The following rivers in Easter and Northeaster, India: Hooghly, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Assam and Odisha.

Unique Feature: A true river shark, it only lives in freshwater.



Ganges Shark Facts

Found in the Ganges River of India, you can see where this shark gets its name. Primarily found in the rivers of Eastern and Northeastern India, the Ganges Shark is a true river shark as it is only found in freshwater, not the saltwater of the open ocean. Sharks that live in rivers such as this one can quickly be affected by habitat changes. Humans impact its habitat by overfishing, building dams and polluting the waters of the rivers. For these reasons, the Ganges Shark is endangered, which means if something isn't done to protect them, they could become extinct. When a creature is extinct, it means there are no more left anywhere in the world and the creature is gone forever, so it is very important to protect these beautiful sharks.

Many people are afraid of the Ganges Shark and believe them to be man-eaters, but they are usually confused with the Bull Shark that will also swim in the Ganges River but needs to return to saltwater in order to survive. An adult Ganges Shark will grow to be about 6.7 feet long (2.23 meters) and can weigh 440 pounds (200 kg).

Interestingly, despite living in rivers that are used by humans, very little is known about the Ganges Shark. It is not known how often a female has pups, how many pups she has at one time, or their hunting style. Scientists believe eyes that may be able to look above it allows the shark to swim near the bottom of the river and scan the water above for prey that is back-lit by the sun. It is also thought that they feed on stingrays that spend a lot of time at the bottom of the rivers.



#10 - HAMMERHEAD SHARK



Fast Facts About The Hammerhead Shark

Size: 20 feet long (6.6 meters)

Weight: 600 pounds (170 kg)

Location: Warmer waters along coastlines and continental shelves.

Depth: From inshore waters of less than 3.3 feet deep (1 meter) to 230 feet deep (80 meters) offshore.

Unique Feature: It can sense the heartbeat of a human from several miles away.



Hammerhead Shark Facts

You can find this incredibly cool looking shark in tropical, warm waters all over the world along the coastlines and continental shelves. Its unique shaped head isn't the only thing that makes this shark unique. Unlike most other sharks, Hammerhead Sharks usually swim around together in large groups, called schools, during the day and then enjoy swimming alone at night while they hunt.

Living for between 25 and 30 years, an adult Hammerhead Shark can weigh 600 pounds (170 kg) and will be about 20 feet long (6.6 meters). To compare this with most other shark species, which grow to an average of 13 feet long (4 meters), this is a very large shark! Because the eyes are located on the outer edges of the hammer, it is able to see things above and below very easily as it swims. However, this also means that it cannot see right in front of itself very well at all! This may be why it is known for its ability to make very sharp turns very quickly as it swims.

At night, the Hammerhead Shark hunts its favorite foods like squids, shrimp, small fish, rays and other sharks. It will even eat smaller Hammerhead Sharks! All sharks are able to detect very small electrical pulses that all living things emit by using electro receptors and the Hammerhead Shark is no different. It will use this ability to scan the bottom of the ocean for prey hiding in the sand. It will also use its large head to pin down a squid and eat the squid when it loses energy or while its in shock.



#11 - GOBLIN SHARK



Fast Facts About The Goblin Shark

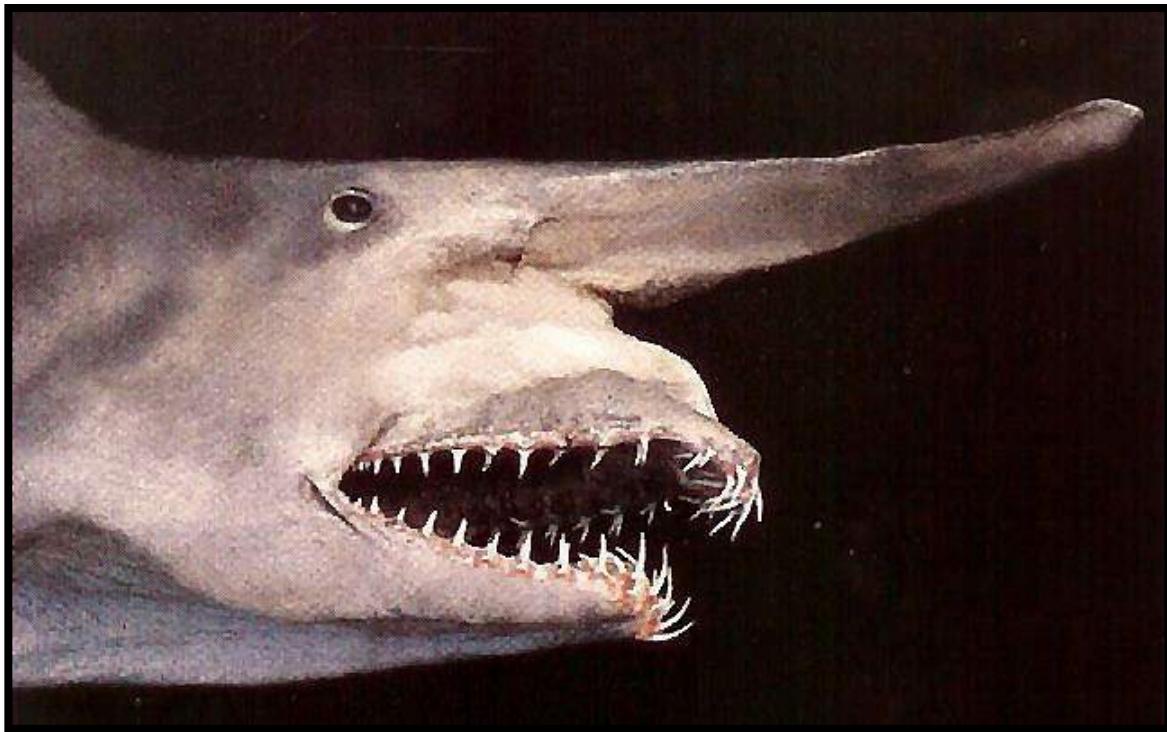
Size: 10 to 13 feet (3 to 4 meters)

Weight: About 350 pounds (113.40 kg)

Location: In the waters off Japan, Southern Africa, Kaikura, New Zealand, and Maderia.

Depth: More than 330 feet (100 meters) and as deep as 3,940 feet (1,200 meters); Adults are found deeper than younger Goblin Sharks.

Unique Feature: It has the ability to fully extend its upper and lower jaw as it hunts to capture its prey.



Goblin Shark Facts

One of the most bizarre creatures on the planet, the Goblin Shark is still a mystery to us in so many ways. At between 10 to 13 feet long (3 to 4 meters), this interesting looking shark has a very long flattened snout and jaws that are able to actually come forward and actually reach for prey when it hunts. In fact, both the upper and lower jaws can extend nearly as far out as the snout above it. And with 35 to 53 upper and 31 to 62 lower rows of nail-like teeth, it has a strong bite! Don't worry, you won't meet this ugly shark anytime soon because it likes to swim deeper than 330 feet (100 meters) below the surface of the ocean. Besides, along with several kinds of fish, its favorite meals include cephalopods like octopuses, squid and cuttlefish as well as crustaceans like crabs, lobsters, and shrimp. It is a very sluggish swimmer so scientists believe it drifts toward its prey with very little movement to avoid being noticed. Then, once the prey is within range, the shark extends its incredible jaws outward very fast in order to capture it. As it does this, it creates a suction to suck in water and the prey into its mouth. But even though it is a predator, it is also a prey. The Blue Shark likes to have Goblin Shark for dinner - it's a Shark eat Shark world!

Making the Goblin Shark look even stranger is it's slender, flabby body and pink coloring. Actually, its skin is semi-translucent, which means you can see through it a little bit. The pink coloring is due to the blood vessels beneath the skin that show through. The pink color becomes darker as the shark grows older, so young sharks may actually look white. After the Goblin Shark dies, its color quickly becomes gray or brown.



#12 - GRACEFUL SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Graceful Shark

Size: 5.6 feet (1.7 meters)

Weight: No accurate weight measurement has been taken.

Location: Tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Southwestern India, Gulf of Thailand, the Philippines, Java, Papua New Guinea, Northern Australia.

Depth: 160 feet (50 meters)

Unique Feature: Despite being called the Graceful Shark, because of its spindle-shaped body it is often described as being "tubby".



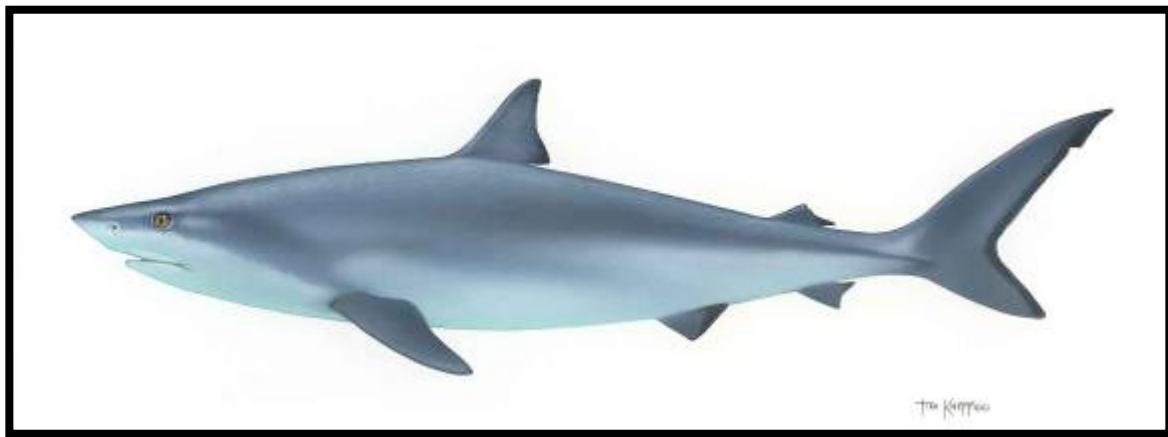
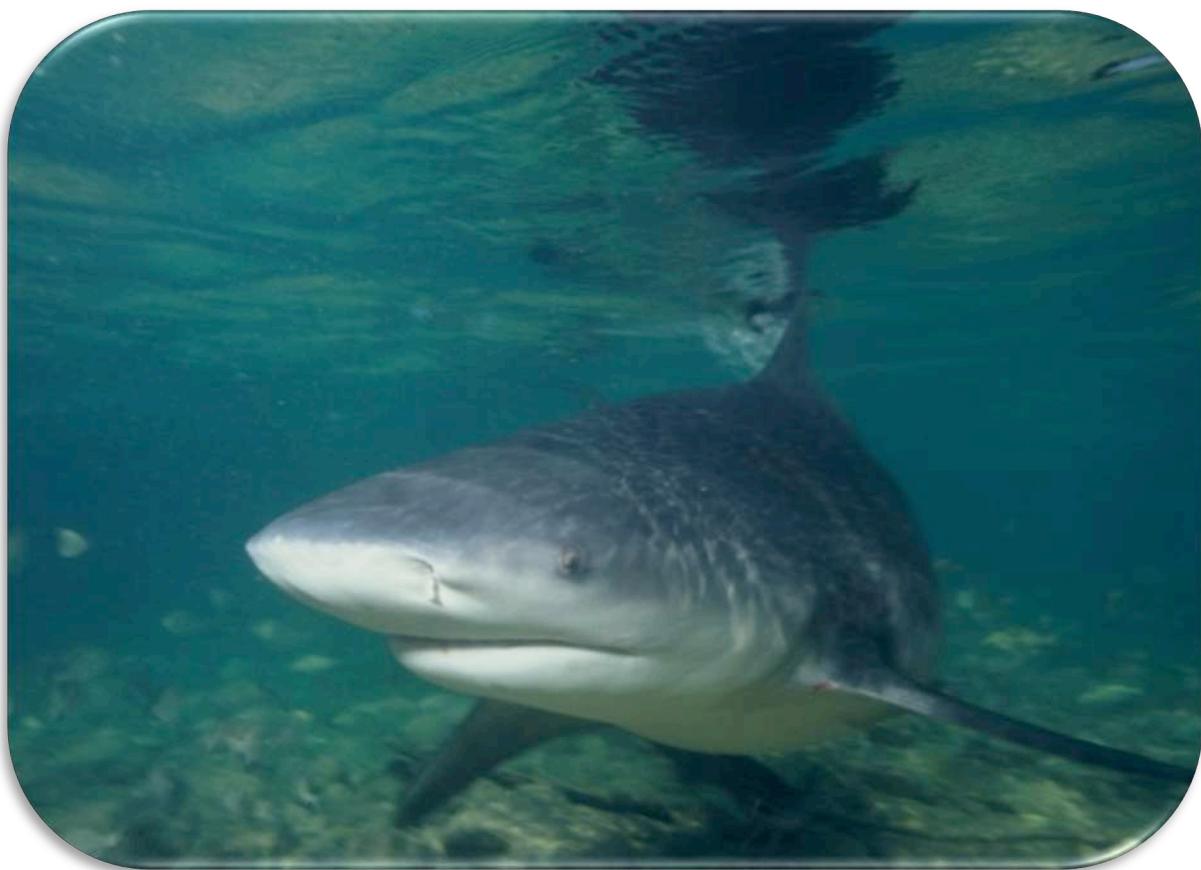
Graceful Shark Facts

Also referred to as the Queensland Shark, this 5.6 foot long (1.7 meters) shark loves to feed on bony fishes, which is what it feeds on most often. It has also been known to feed on cephalopods, such as octopuses, squid and cuttlefish and crustaceans like crabs, crayfish, shrimp, lobsters and krill.

Very little is known about this shark, so scientists do not know details about breeding or hunting, or even how long the shark lives. It is known, however, that Graceful Sharks enjoy swimming in open water and can be found anywhere from close to shore to the outer continental and insular shelves. You can also find this shark about 160 feet deep (50 meters. The Graceful Shark has five long gill slits on each side and up to 33 rows of teeth on both its upper and lower jaws. Mothers are pregnant for 9 to 10 months and will give birth in January or February to about three pups. One important fact we do know about this shark is that it is listed as "Near Threatened", which means that overfishing is beginning to lower the number of Graceful Sharks too quickly and they may soon become an Endangered Species. In fact, since there is no record of any Graceful Shark attacking a human, it seems humans are more dangerous to them than they are to us!



#13 - BULL SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Bull Shark

Size: 11 feet (3.5 meters)

Weight: 660 pounds (300 kg)

Location: Primarily the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, but can also be found in freshwater rivers.

Depth: 150 to 500 feet (30 to 150 meters)

Unique Feature: Can swim in both salt water and fresh water!



Bull Shark Facts

The Bull Shark is often confused with the Ganges Shark as it can leave the saltwater of the ocean and swim through rivers. Since it can be found in the Ganges River and looks similar to the Ganges Shark, some people will see one and think it is a Ganges Shark. This shark is also called "The Pit Bull of the Sea" because it is aggressive and is one of the top three sharks known to attack humans. Can you guess the other two top sharks that attack humans? If you guessed the Great White Shark and the Tiger Shark, you're right! But remember, shark attacks are very rare and usually happen because the shark confuses a human for a different food source (like a seal) or the shark feels threatened and is simply trying to defend itself. It would much rather feed on favorite prey, such as bony fish, turtles, birds, some species of dolphins and even smaller sharks.

A Bull Shark is considered an adult when it is ten years old. At that age, it has reached a length of 11 feet (3.5 meters) and weighs a whopping 660 pounds (300 kg). Females live to be about 17 years old and males live to be about 13 years old, which is very young compared to humans! Bull Sharks like to stay in warm and deep water, swimming to about 150 to 500 feet deep (30 to 150 meters). As long as it can find a river deep enough for it to swim in, it feels perfectly comfortable swimming through the freshwater of the rivers and then venturing back out into the saltwater of the ocean when it feels like a change in scenery. This shark is usually found in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans and can be found in their favorite rivers like the Brisbane, Amazon, Barhamputra, Ganges, Potomac and Mississippi. When they swim in the rivers, however, they usually do not stray too far from the ocean and are not usually found more than 100 miles from where the river meets the ocean. Interestingly, no attacks on humans while swimming in rivers have ever been recorded.



#14 - COOKIECUTTER SHARK



Fast Facts About The Cookiecutter Shark

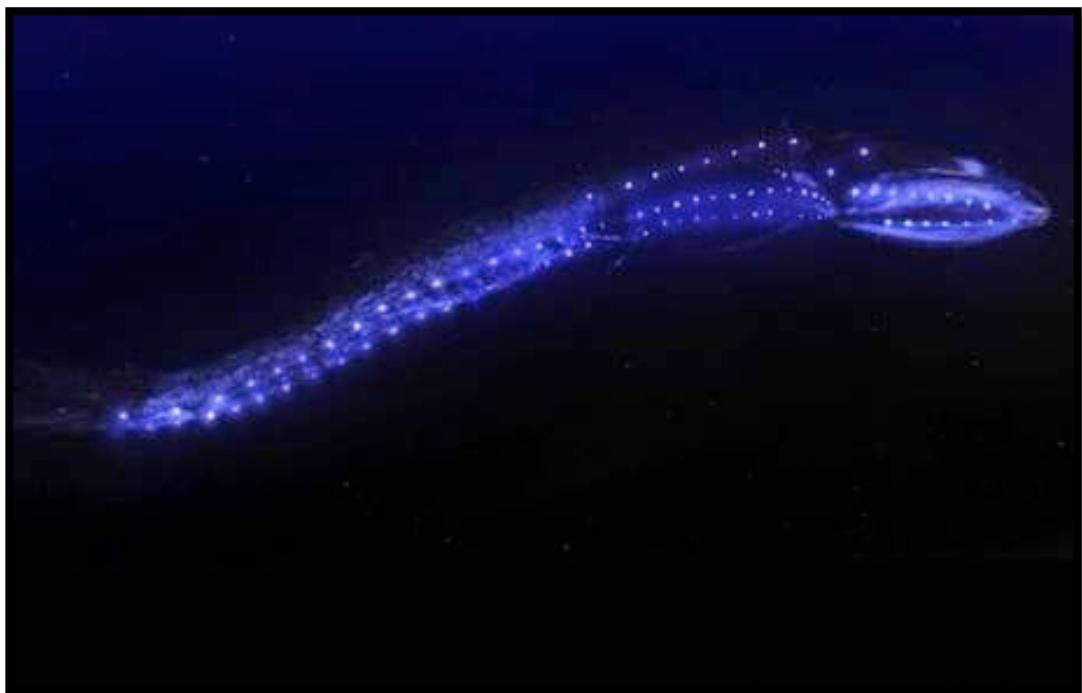
Size: 17 to 22 inches (42 to 56 cm)

Weight: Up to 10 pounds (4.5 kg)

Location: Found around islands throughout the world in temperate and tropical waters in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Depth: 3,281 feet (1,000 meters) during the day and 300 feet (90 meters) at night as they hunt.

Unique Feature: This shark can glow in the deep dark ocean. Kind of like a night light!



Cookiecutter Shark Facts

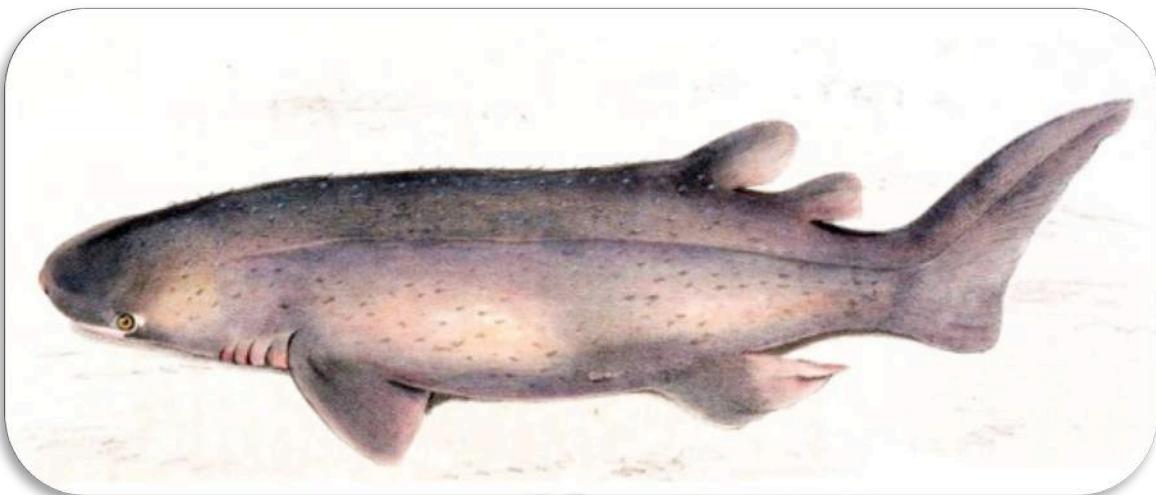
This shark gets its name because of the cookie-shaped marks it leaves on the bodies of its prey. It uses its teeth to take round chunks out of larger marine creatures like whales. So, it doesn't actually kill the creatures, but takes little nibbles out of it instead. Speaking of teeth, the Cookiecutter Shark has the largest teeth of all sharks relative to its own body. That means that it looks like it has teeth too big for its body! Imagine if you had giant teeth in your mouth!

But what's really neat about this shark is that it emits a greenish glow throughout the surface of its body. Being "bioluminescent", the Cookiecutter Shark is covered in photophores, which are light-producing organs, and they shine through the skin. This gives the shark its nickname, "luminous shark". The pattern of the light makes the shark appear to be a small fish that a larger prey may want to feed on. Once the larger prey gets close, the Cookiecutter Shark attaches itself to the larger creature with its strong, sucking lips and starts feeding. Its favorite dinners include tuna, stingrays, marlin, seals, whales and other sharks. Sometimes it may decide to feed on squid and crustaceans, such as crabs, lobsters, krill, shrimp and crayfish.

Don't worry, these little guys aren't dangerous to humans because they live in deep water, found about 300 feet deep (90 meters) when they feed. That's much too deep for you to bump into one! You will also find these sharks even deeper, at about 3,281 feet (1,000 meters) during the day when they are not hunting. Living close to islands throughout the temperate and tropical waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Cookiecutter shark takes advantage of the wide variety of prey in those areas. It also seems to be a great place for females to deliver her pups since there is always something for the pups to find to eat.



#15 - BRAMBLE SHARK



Fast Facts About The Bramble Shark

Size: Up to 10 feet (3.1 meters)

Weight: The record is 440 pounds (200 kg)

Location: Tropical and temperate waters worldwide, mostly in the Eastern Atlantic and Western Indian Oceans.

Depth: 1,300 to 3,000 feet (400 to 900 meters)

Unique Feature: Other common names for this shark include the Spiny Shark and the Spinous Shark due to the look of its scales.

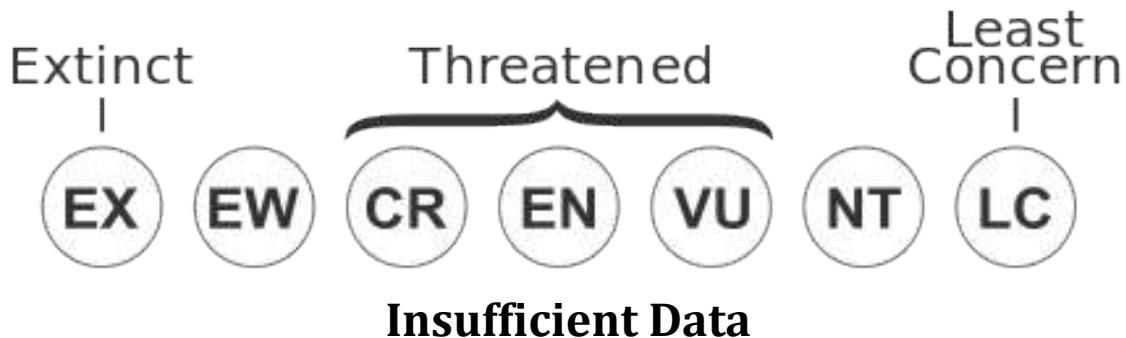


Bramble Shark Facts

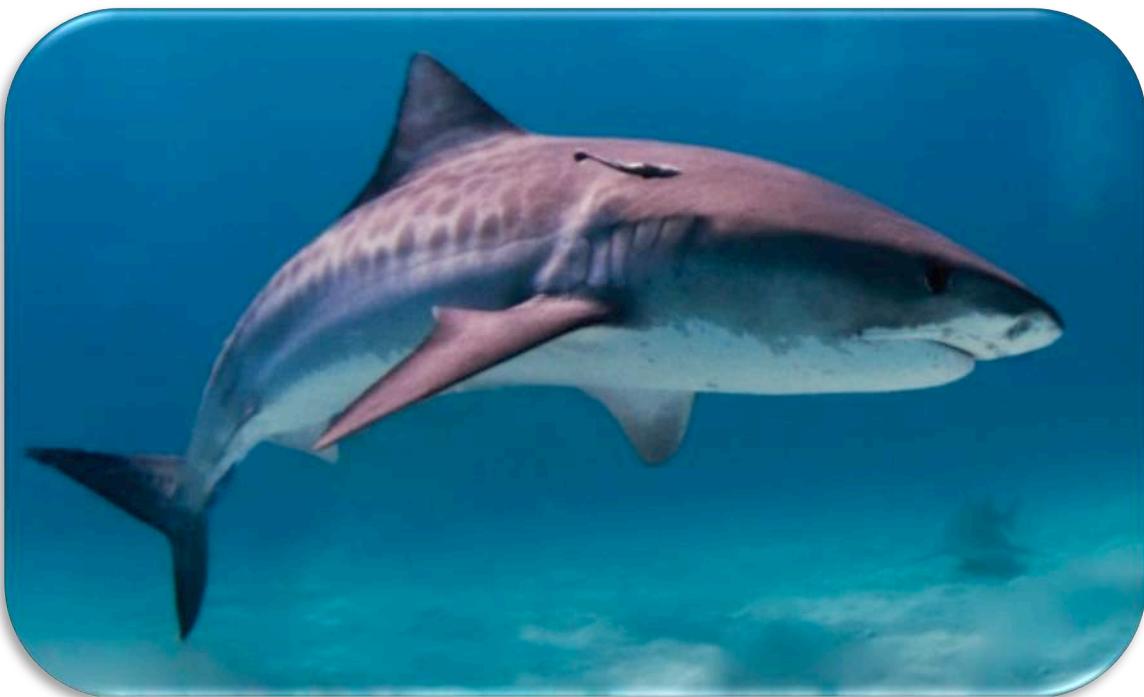
Swimming close to the bottom of the ocean at about 1,300 to 3,000 feet deep (400 to 900 meters), this 10 foot long (3.1 meters) shark is rarely encountered and is harmless to humans. Like most deep-ocean creatures, the Bramble Shark moves slowly. With up to 26 rows of teeth on both the upper and lower jaws, it feeds on favorites like crabs, bony fishes and smaller sharks. It is thought that this slow-moving shark may use suction to help it capture prey.

The Bramble Shark has a flat-looking head with a blunt snout and a thick, cylindrical body. Like most other sharks, it has five pairs of gill slits. There is a layer several millimeters thick of a smelly, slippery slime called mucus. Its scales, called "dermal denticles", are shaped like thornes with ridges that radiate out from the center and over the base. Some of these denticles may be fused together.

Because it swims so deep and cannot be easily observed, and it is so rare that it cannot be easily found, very little is known about this bottom-dwelling shark. Scientists are working to find out more about this mysterious Bramble Shark. What secrets do you think we still may discover about it?



#16 - TIGER SHARK



Fast Facts About The Tiger Shark

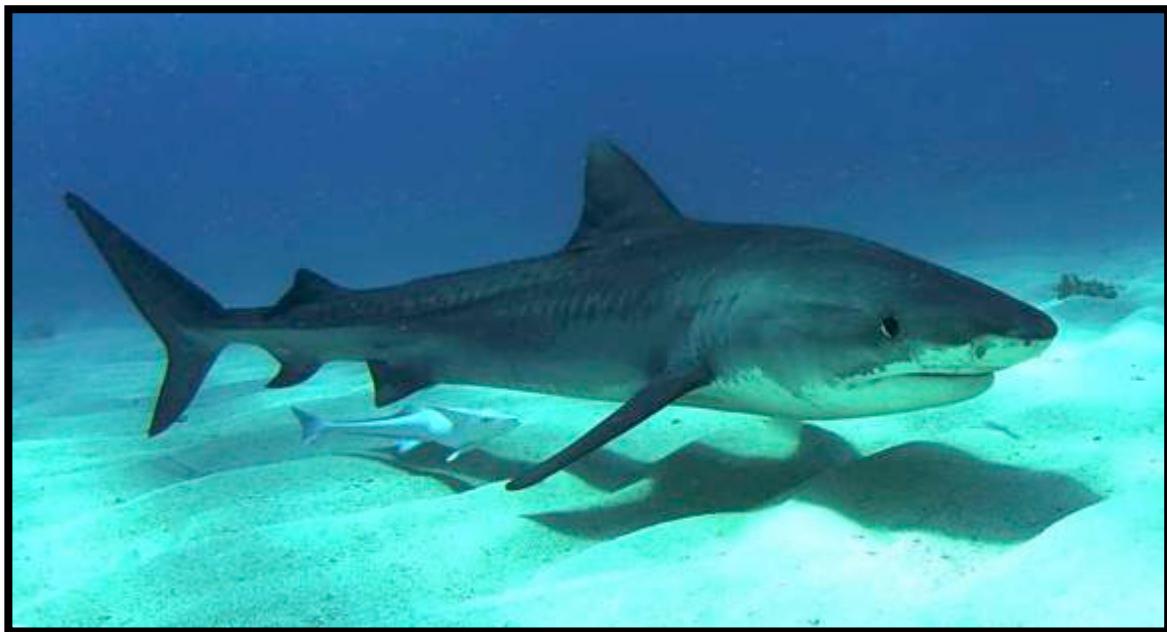
Size: 15 to 16 feet long (about 3 meters)

Weight: 1,800 pounds (800 kg)

Location: Tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world, as well as harbors, canals and shallow reefs.

Depth: 1,100 to 3,000 feet deep (350 to 900 meters) but have been as shallow as 20 to 40 feet deep (6.6 to 13.33 meters).

Unique Feature: It will eat anything it thinks may be food! Even human garbage like car license plates!



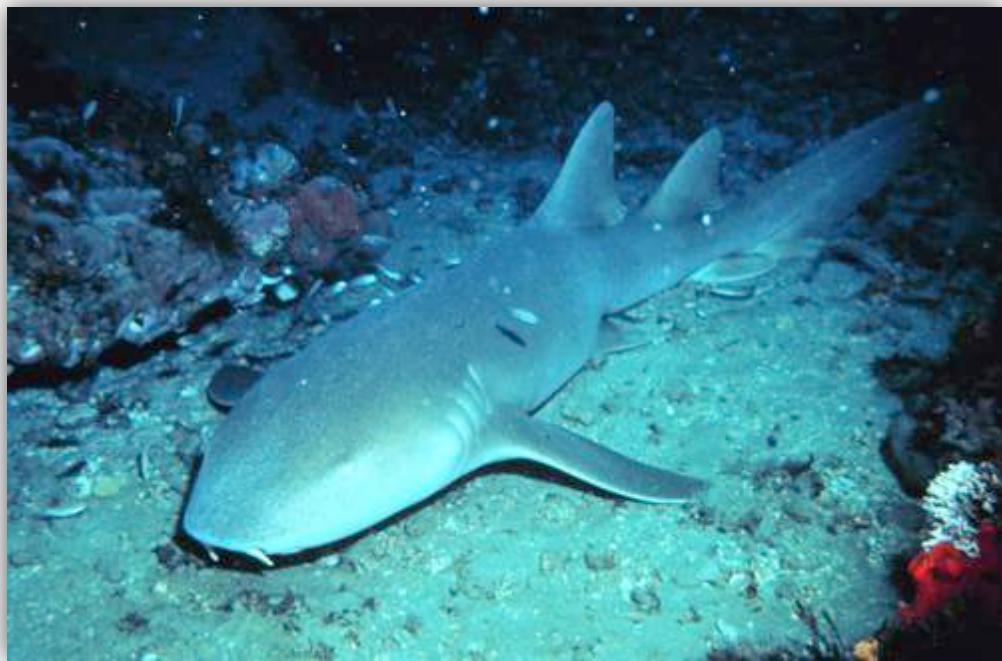
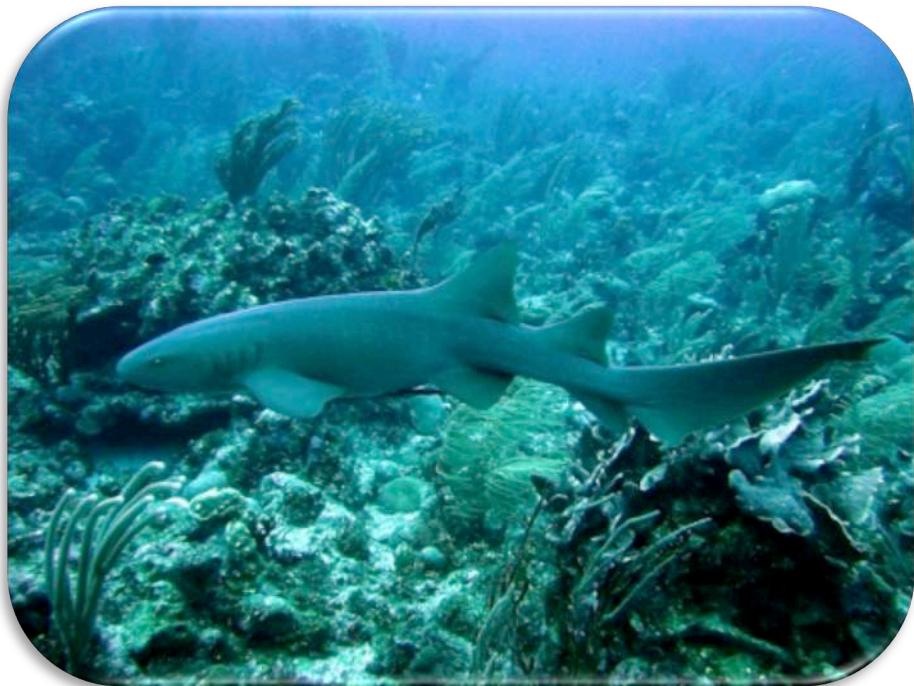
Tiger Shark Facts

Can you see why this large shark is called the Tiger Shark? Yes! It's because of those stripes on its body, which do fade over time as the shark gets older. At 15 to 16 feet long (about 3 meters) and weighing 1,800 pounds (800 kg), this guy needs to eat, and does he ever! Sometimes the Tiger Shark is called the "Wastebasket of the Sea" because it will eat just about anything! It has been known to eat human garbage that is floating out in the sea, like car tires, license plates and baseballs! Normally, however, they like to feed on a variety of fish, turtles, squid, birds, dolphins and crustaceans, such as lobsters, crabs, shrimp and krill and is usually found hunting these creatures at night. It can be hard for its prey to detect them since the Tiger Shark uses its coloring to camouflage itself. Most of the time, it swallows its prey whole!

Although the attack rate is low, the Tiger Shark is one of the most dangerous sharks to humans, along with the Great White Shark and the Bull Shark. Tiger Sharks will often swim in harbors, canals and shallow reefs where it will encounter humans, where it can swim in waters as shallow as 20 to 40 feet deep (6.6 to 13.33 meters) usually it will be found in waters between 1,100 feet and 3,000 feet deep (350 to 900 meters).



#17 - NURSE SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Nurse Shark

Size: 14 feet (4.3 meters)

Weight: 730 pounds (330 kg)

Location: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, especially around the Caribbean Islands.

Depth: From less than 3 feet (less than 1 meter) and up to 246 feet (75 meters)

Unique Feature: Unlike most sharks, the Nurse Shark can lay still against the current, allowing the water to flow through its gills. Most sharks must keep swimming in order to keep water flowing through the gills and survive.

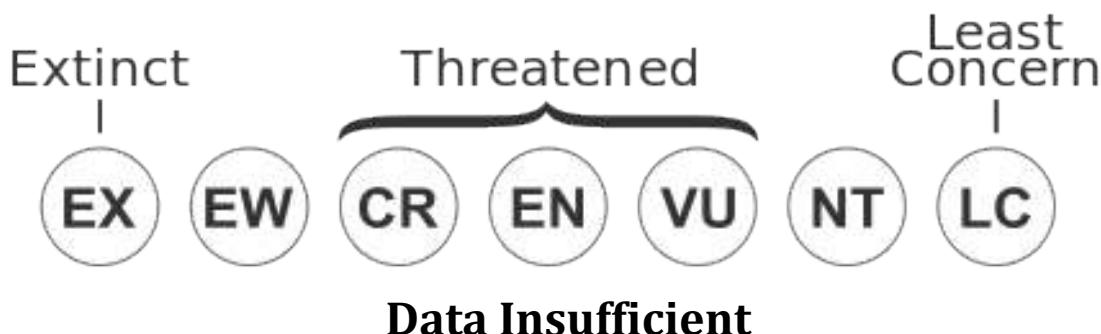


Nurse Shark Facts

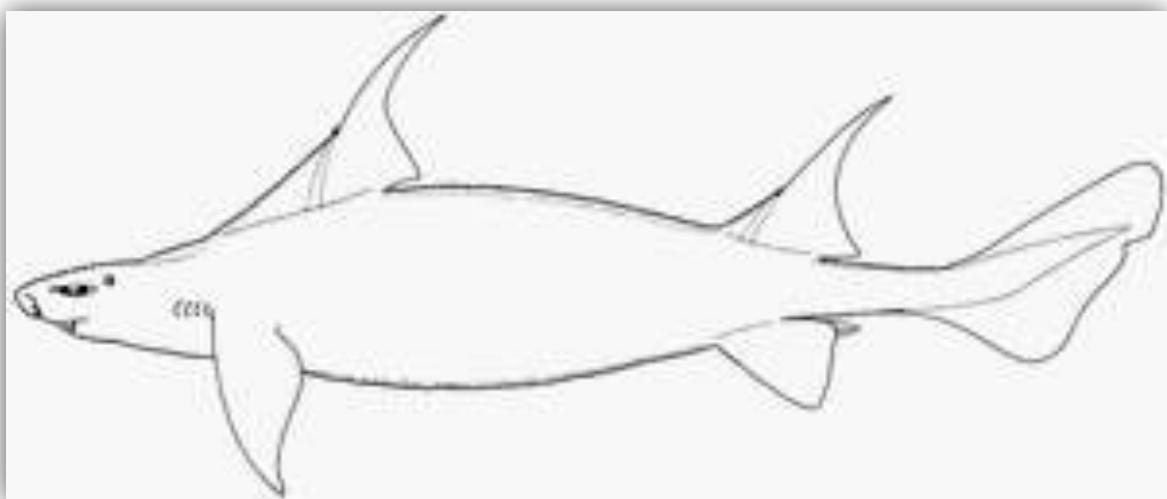
When a Nurse Shark is born it will have 21 to 28 brothers and sisters born at the same time! Each of the newly born sharks is about 12 inches long (30 cm) and are fully developed and ready for the world. They are spotted when born and these spots fade with age. When fully grown, Nurse Sharks can reach 14 feet long (4.3 meters) and weigh 730 pounds (330 kg).

The Nurse Shark is nocturnal, which means that it rests during the daylight hours and is awake at night. As it rests during the day, it is usually found with up to 40 other resting, inactive Nurse Sharks. Yet at night while it is hunting, it prefers to be on its own. It has also been discovered that these sharks enjoy resting in the same spot each night, often finding a favorite submerged ledge or crevice within the reef to hide under. Most of its nighttime activity is spent at the bottom of the ocean looking for favorite meals like mollusks, other fish, sea snakes, stingrays, and crustaceans such as lobsters and shrimp. Although it enjoys shallow water, as bottom-dweller this shark is a bit sluggish when it swims, so it may take advantage of the fact other fish are sleeping while the Nurse Shark hunts. It is thought it snatches up fish when they are dormant (or sleeping). Otherwise, the prey may be too fast for the Nurse Shark to catch it if the prey was fully alert. Nurse sharks can actually suck in their prey, which makes a sucking sound. This is what has helped give this shark its name.

The Nurse Shark is not seen as a threat to humans, although some humans have been attacked because the shark felt threatened. Found at depths from less than 3 feet deep (less than 1 meter) all the way down to about 246 feet deep (75 meters), it enjoys swimming around reefs, sand flats, and the channels between mangrove islands.



#18 - SAILFIN ROUGHSHARK



Fast Facts About The Sailfin Roughshark

Size: 3.9 feet (1.2 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: British Isles, France, Spain, Portugal, the Canary Islands, and South to West Africa

Depth: Believed to be anywhere between 869 to 2,362 feet (265 to 720 meters)

Unique Feature: There are sharp spines on this shark's two dorsal fins.

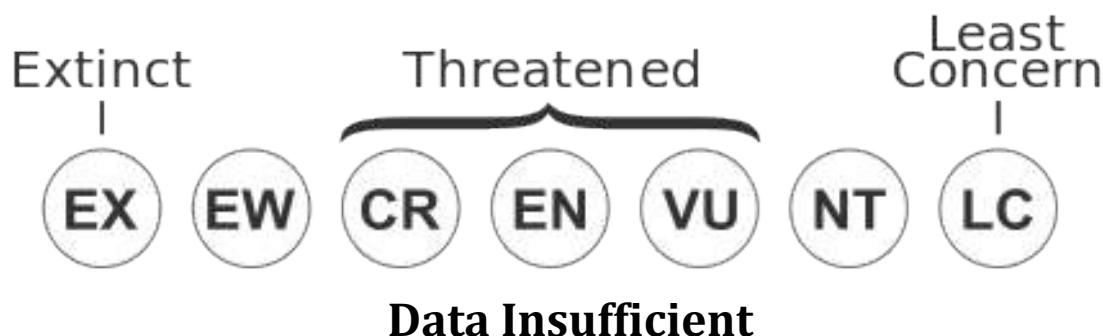


Sailfin Roughshark Facts

As it is with most creatures of the deep, not much is known about this deep-ocean dweller. This 3.9 foot long (1.2 meters) shark is usually captured at depths of between 1665 to 2,000 feet (500 to 600 meters) in areas such as the British Isles, France, Spain, Portugal, the Canary Islands, and South to West Africa. It is very rare for it to be found in inshore waters. There have been indications that it can be found anywhere from between 869 to 2,362 feet deep (265 to 720 meters).

It is not known how the Sailfin Roughshark hunts, but it is believed that it eats fish that live on the ocean bottom, as well as invertebrates, which are creatures that do not develop a backbone, or spine.

It is very exciting to know that so many mysteries about this amazing deep-sea creature still have yet to be discovered! Can you make predictions about what may be discovered about how the Sailfin Roughshark hunts and lives?



#19 - NERVOUS SHARK



Fast Facts About The Nervous Shark

Size: 3.3 to 4.9 feet (1.0 to 1.5 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Generally found in shallow inshore waters, over continental and insular shelves off of Northern Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Depth: About 148 feet (45 meters)

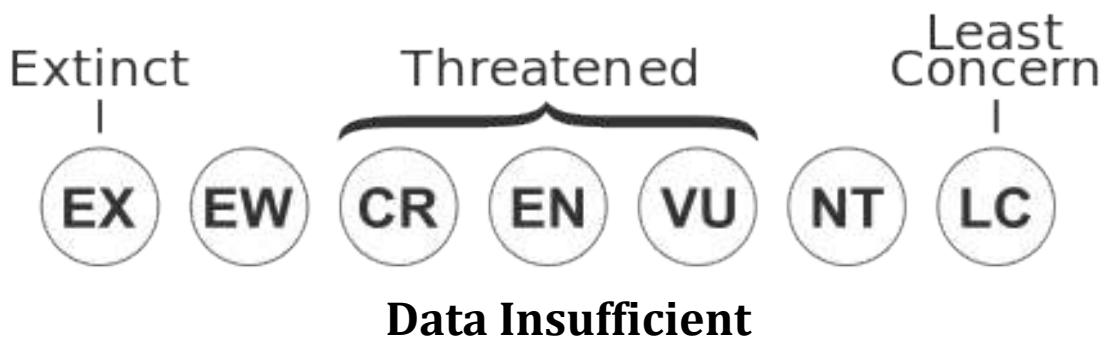
Unique Feature: The Nervous Shark has been known to prey on semi-aquatic snakes!



Nervous Shark Facts

What makes this shark so nervous!?! We don't know for sure, but it is timid around humans, so that is what has helped give the Nervous Shark its name. It is very commonly found in shallow, coastal waters off of Northern Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. This shark is harmless to humans and is caught accidentally at times by coastal fisheries. Thankfully, it does not happen often enough to affect the population of these sharks and they are not currently at risk at becoming endangered.

A female Nervous Shark will deliver between one to six pups at one time, and each pup is already 14 to 16 inches long (35 to 40 cm) when born. When it is fully-grown, it usually reaches a length of between 3.3 and 4.3 feet (1 to 1.3 meters) but could grow to become as long as 4.9 feet long (1.5 meters). With up to 30 rows of teeth on its upper jaw and up to 28 rows of teeth on its lower jaw, this shark loves to feed on bony fishes the most, but will also enjoy eating mollusks and crustaceans, like crabs, shrimp and prawns. You can find these shy sharks around mangrove-lined areas with sandy-muddy bottoms. They do tend to avoid areas that have dense sea grass.



#20 - PACIFIC SLEEPER SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Pacific Sleeper Shark

Size: 12 feet (3.6 meters)

Weight: 750 pounds (340 kg)

Location: Northern Pacific near Japan, along the Siberian coast into the Bering Sea; Across the West coast of the United States and the coast of Mexico.

Depth: 6,500 feet (2,000 meters)

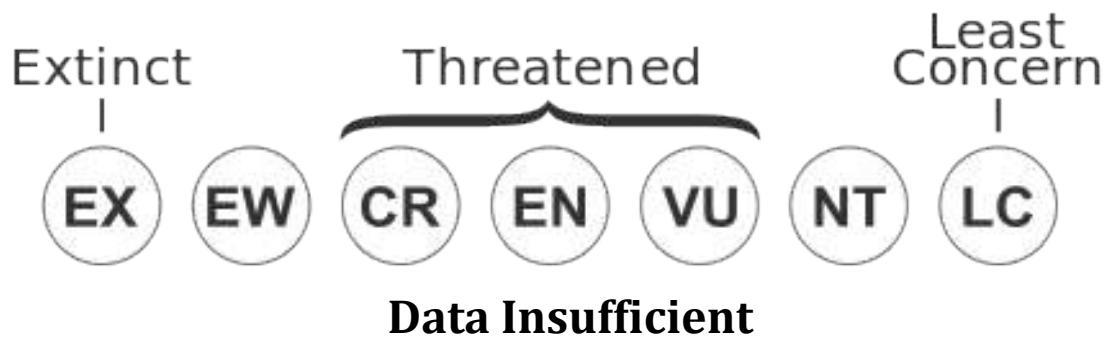
Unique Feature: This shark swallows its food by rolling its head.



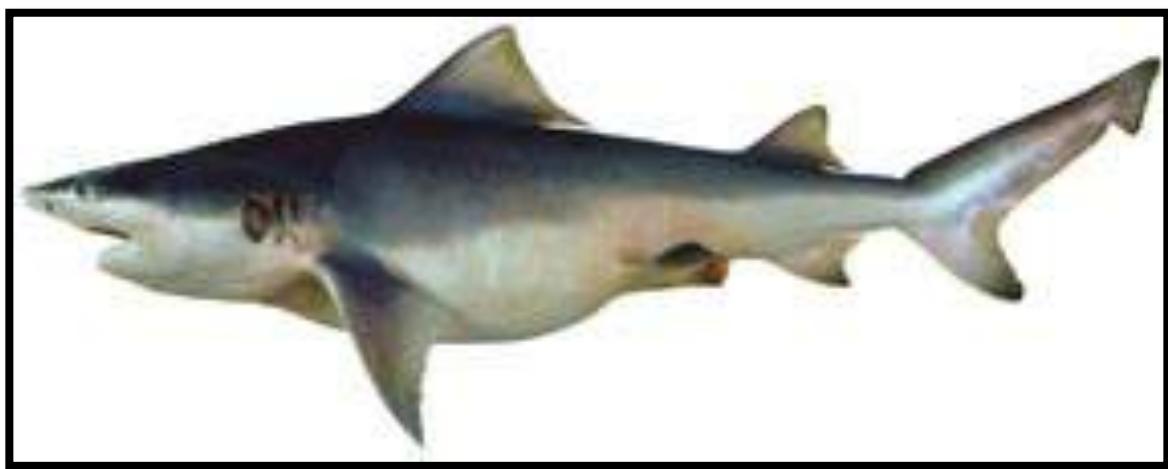
Pacific Sleeper Shark Facts

Do you enjoy swimming in ice water? Well, the Pacific Sleeper Shark does! This very slow-moving shark loves to swim in the cold waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean. It also likes being in the dark! It will avoid light, swimming deeper during the day to avoid the sunlight and then rising up from the depths at night. In fact, this shark will swim down to about 6,500 feet deep (2,000 meters), which is more than a full mile under the surface of the ocean! Because they swim so deep, humans rarely see them.

Swimming very slowly also means this shark is a very quiet swimmer, which allows it to sneak up on prey. Their large mouths suck prey into the teeth, which then cut through large pieces to make them smaller in order to be swallowed. In fact, scientists have found that the Pacific Sleeper Shark has one of the most powerful bites of all studied sharks. Because this shark finds most of its meals by scavenging, which means it finds creatures that are already dead, they stay in smaller groups. Being in a smaller group means they can help one another find food, but it also means they don't have to share with too many others.



#21 - SPEAR TOOTH SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Speartooth Shark

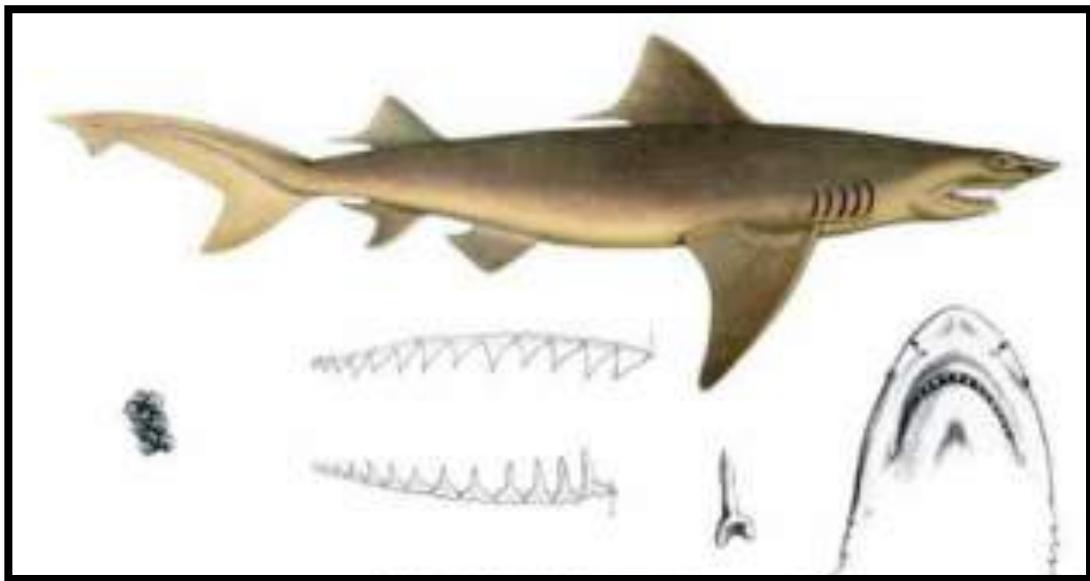
Size: 8.2 to 9.8 feet long (2.5 to 3 meters) is what scientists believe an adult reaches.

Weight: Unknown

Location: Northern Australia and New Guinea where tidal waters mix with river waters.

Depth: 25 feet (7.7 meters) for young sharks, it is unknown how deep an adult shark will swim.

Unique Feature: So rare, no human has ever reported seeing or capturing an adult Speartooth Shark. Will you be the first to find one?



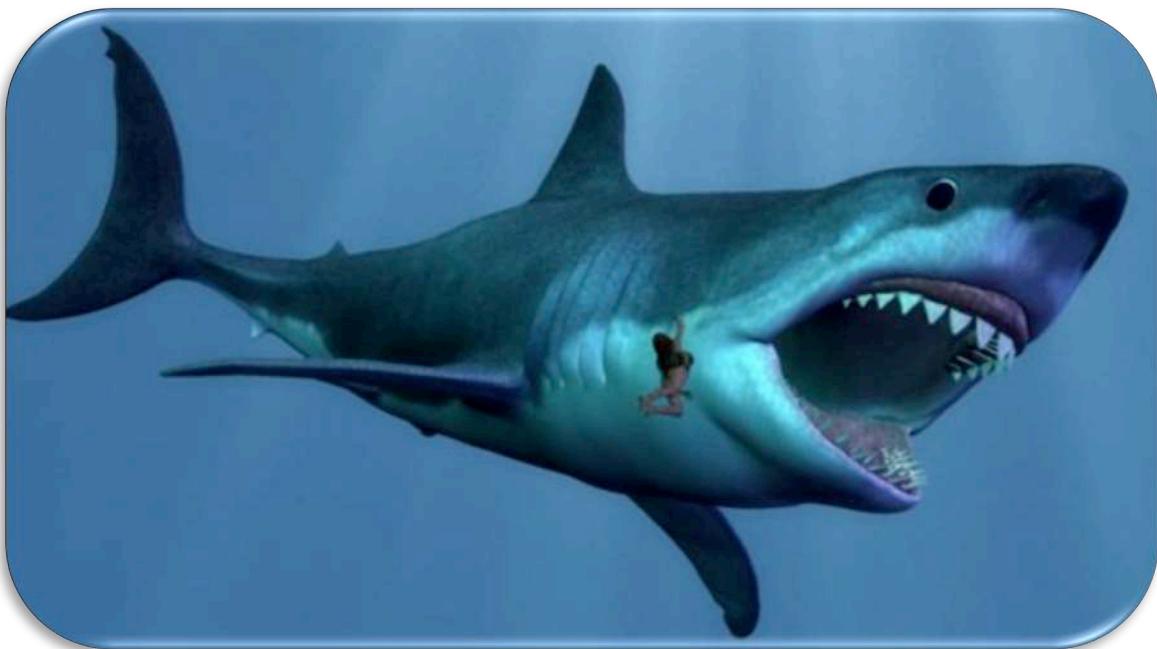
Speartooth Shark Facts

Extremely rare, these sharks have only been seen when young in Northern Australia and New Guinea where fast-moving ocean tidal waters reach large tropical rivers. Because no adults have ever been documented, scientists can only predict that an adult Speartooth Shark will grow to be around 8.2 to 9.8 feet long (2.5 to 3 meters). Newborn and immature Speartooth Sharks only live in areas that have muddy bottoms and fast currents created by tides. The younger the shark, the further upstream it will be found. It appears that it will use the fast moving water to help it swim up and down stream with the currents, which allows it to save energy, and they usually like swimming in water about 25 feet deep (7.7 meters). Because it does use the currents to help it swim, it seems this shark is a sluggish swimmer. Since no one has ever captured an adult Spearhead Shark, no one knows exactly where it lives or how deep they enjoy swimming.

With up to 29 rows of teeth on both the upper and lower jaws, it seems to enjoy feeding on bony fishes and crustaceans, like crabs, crayfish and shrimp. But don't worry, this shark does not seem to be a danger to humans and they are extremely rare to come across. When humans have come in contact with a Speartooth Shark, it is usually because commercial fisheries catch it accidentally.



#22 - MEGALODON SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Megalodon Shark

Size: Thought to be between 52 and 67 feet long (15.9 to 20.3 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Teeth have been found in Africa, North and South America, Europe, India, Japan, and Australia.

Depth: Unknown, but due to its size it needed plenty of room to swim.

Unique Feature: Some people believe this shark is still alive somewhere down in the deepest parts of the ocean. However, all of the teeth that have been found are too old to have been from one that has been alive recently. Do you think there are still Megalodon Sharks hiding in the deep?



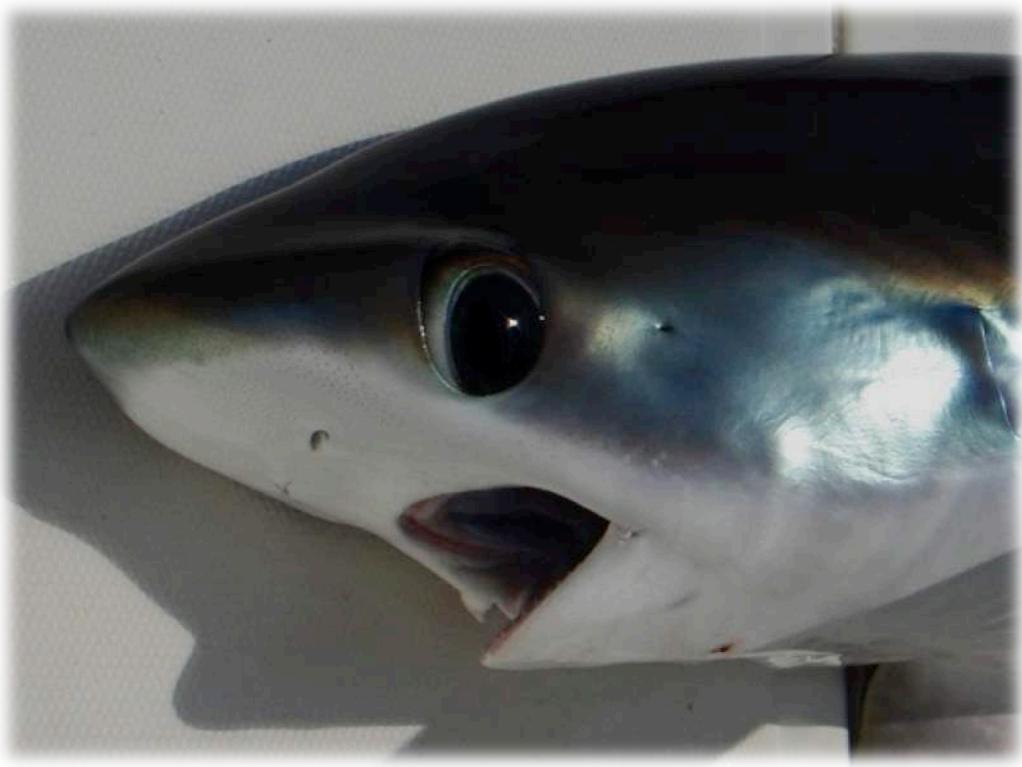
Megalodon Shark Facts

It shouldn't come as any surprise that the name of this giant means, "big tooth". The bottom picture shows the huge tooth of a Megalodon Shark compared to the smaller teeth of the Great White Shark. Interestingly, however, the Great White Shark teeth are actually very large compared to many other sharks alive today! In fact, when humans first discovered these large teeth they believed they were the tongues of dragons and large snakes! Don't worry, the Megalodon Shark is not a threat to humans because this shark is actually extinct. Once the last individual of a species has died and there isn't anymore left and never will be again, a species is considered to be extinct. This giant lived about 1.5 million years ago so it is believed that no human ever saw one of these sharks alive. When it was swimming through the oceans, it is thought to have been between 52 and 67 feet long (15.9 to 20.3 meters).

Because most of the structure of this shark was made of up cartilage, like most sharks, there are no recorded fossils of the body structure since cartilage disintegrates too fast to fossilize. However, its huge teeth have been found in areas that suggest the Megalodon Shark thrived in warmer waters around the world. Little is known about what these giants fed on. Scientists do believe that the diet of the Great White Shark may be similar to the Megalodon's own diet since the Great White Shark is a direct descendant. That means that, in a way, the Great White Shark and the Megalodon Shark are cousins! It is a very real possibility that this giant fed on other marine animals and even sea birds. Because of its huge size it may have also fed on whales!

In our modern day, some of the reasons why a species becomes extinct is because of human impact. Pollution, damaging the habitat, and overfishing are reasons why sharks today could be at risk of becoming extinct today. However, it is unknown why the Megalodon Shark became extinct. Scientists think that perhaps the ocean waters becoming colder may very well be what caused these lovers of warm water to die out. Another reason may be that the prey it fed on were swimming into colder waters, and as the Megalodon Shark followed the prey in order to feed, it could not handle the colder temperatures.

#23 - THRESHER SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Thresher Shark

Size: 10 to 20 feet (3.33 to 6.1 meters) long, depending on the exact species

Weight: Up to 1,100 pounds (over 500 kg)

Location: Temperate and tropical oceans of the world

Depth: Up to 1,600 feet

Unique Feature: It is one of the few species of shark that is known to jump fully out of the water, which is called breaching.



Thresher Shark Facts

The long tail, which can be as long as the body of the shark itself, is where the Thresher Shark gets its name. It will use its tail to swat at smaller fish to stun them before feeding. These sharks will also "slap" the water in order to herd the prey into larger groups to make it easier to capture its dinner. It usually enjoys feeding on schooling fish, such as mackerel, bluefish and young tuna, and will also make meals out of squid and cuttlefish. On occasion it may eat seabirds and crustaceans, such as lobsters, shrimp and crabs.

Although they will sometimes follow large schools of fish into shallow waters, Thresher Sharks prefer to stay in the deep, open ocean. It is found no deeper than 1,600 feet (500 meters) and often times seen along the continental shelves of North America and Asia of the North Pacific. You won't find large groups of these amazing sharks swimming together. They enjoy being alone and do not often group together.

Humans are more of a threat to the Thresher shark than it is to humans. Divers have been hit with the upper part of the tail but, with a huge tail like that, it was probably an accident! Because Thresher Shark pups are not born very often, the species is very sensitive to overfishing. In fact, all three species of the Thresher Shark have recently been listed as "vulnerable to extinction". This means that humans need to be very careful about overfishing these beautiful creatures or there will be no Thresher Sharks left in the world to enjoy.



#24 - COW SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Cow Shark

Size: 4.6 to 18 feet (1.4 to 5.5 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Tropical zones of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans

Depth: Unknown

Unique Feature: It has six pairs of gill slits and, in some genera, there is a seventh gill slit.

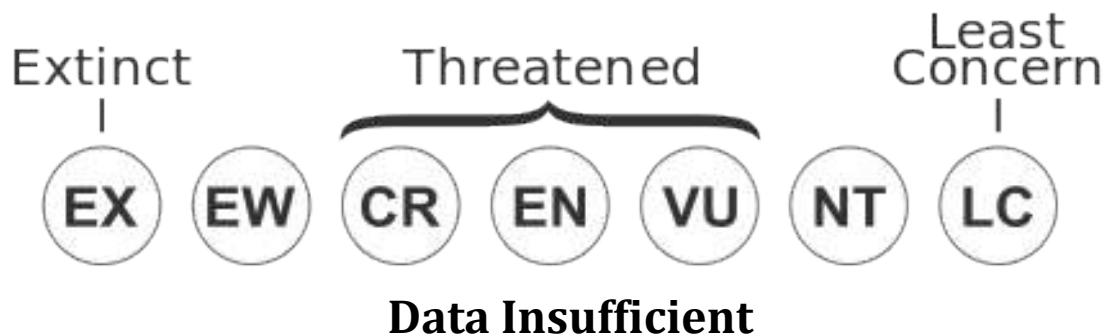


Facts About The Cow Shark

One of the most distinctive, or unique, features of the Cow Shark is that it does not have the usual number of gills for a shark. Where most sharks have five gills on each side, this shark has six pairs of gills. Adult Cow Sharks will grow between 4.6 to 18 feet long (1.4 to 5.5 meters).

Very little is known about this mysterious shark, but scientists do know it feeds on all kinds of large fish, including other sharks. It has also been known to feed on crustaceans, like lobsters, crabs, and shrimp, as well as carrion, which is the flesh of a dead or decaying animal.

It also seems that the Cow Shark enjoys swimming in deep waters, although it is not known how deep this shark likes to dive down. They have been found in the Northern zones of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans where ocean waters are temperate.



#25 - LEOPARD SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Leopard Shark

Size: 3.9 to 4.9 feet (1.2 to 1.5 meters)

Weight: The heaviest recorded was 41 pounds (18.4 kg)

Location: Pacific coast of North America and down the coast of Mexico

Depth: Usually found less than 13 feet (4 meters)

Unique Feature: Nocturnal, this shark enjoys resting during the day and is more active at night.

Unique Feature: This shark has an indistinguishable Leopard pattern on its body.



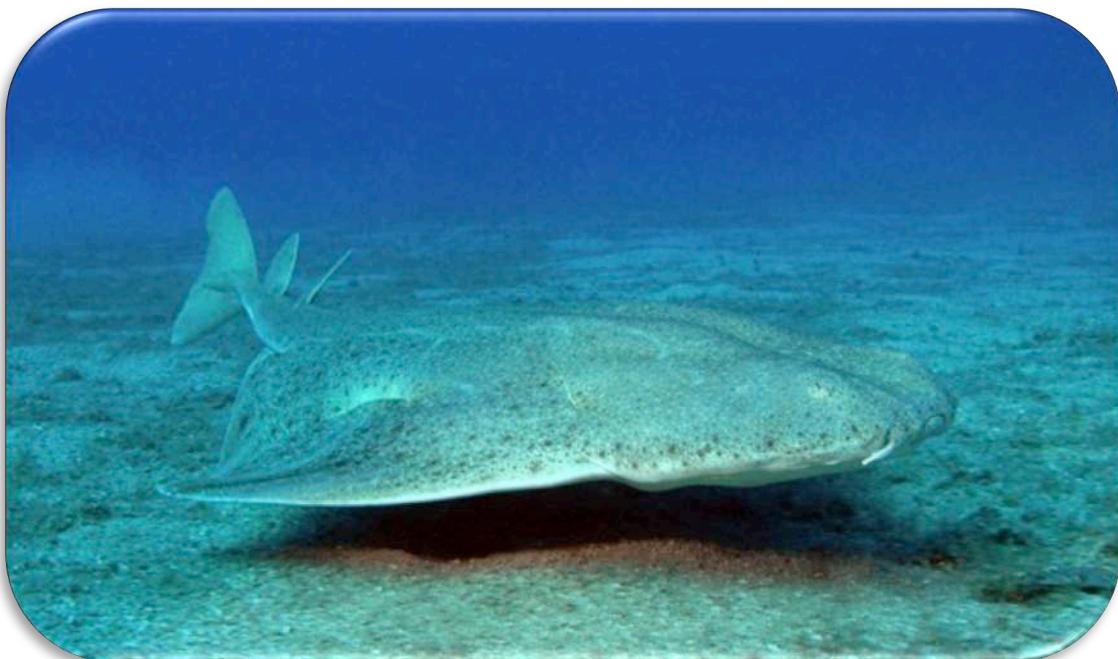
Leopard Shark Facts

If you encountered a Leopard Shark when it is still very young, you would be able to hold it in your hands! When it is adult, however, it will grow to be between 3.9 and 4.9 feet long (1.2 to 1.5 meters). Usually found along the Pacific coast of North America and down the coast of Mexico, these sharks enjoy swimming in water less than 13 feet deep (4 meters) but is has been found swimming as deep as 299 feet deep (91 meters). It enjoys being around other Leopard Sharks so it is often seen in large schools in bays, swimming over muddy, sandy or rocky bottoms. It also enjoys swimming near reefs and kelp, which is a type of seaweed.

Active swimmers, they enjoy following the tides onto mudflats to find their meals. They love feeding on crabs, shrimp, clams, spoon worms, bony fish and fish eggs. They find comfort in staying within a particular area and calling it home rather than making long trips to a new location, but they will leave their coastal homes in the winter and return in the spring. But you don't have to fear this shark, as it is not a threat to humans. In fact, as in many cases, humans are more of a threat to these beautiful creatures than they are to us. Although they are not in danger at the moment, Leopard Sharks can become threatened easily due to overfishing, so it is important that humans be careful.



#26 - ANGEL SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Angel Shark

Size: 5 feet (1.5 meters)

Weight: 60 pounds (27 kg)

Location: Temperate or tropical oceans all over the world.

Depth: Shallow waters but an exact depth range has not been recorded.

Unique Feature: There are 18 different species of Angel Sharks throughout the world.



Facts About The Angel Shark

The flat bodies of these unusual sharks look more like a stingray than a shark and can range in colors anywhere from a light brown to a light grey with white markings. Some are even a reddish-brown in color. This variety of coloring is what allows the Angel Shark to camouflage itself as it will match the colors of the sand it swims near. At about 5 feet long (1.5 meters), the Angel Shark has eyes and five gill slits located on the top of its body on its back. Its jaws are able to quickly snap upwards to capture prey and they have long, needle-like teeth. When they hunt, they bury themselves into the sandy or muddy bottom and wait for prey to come by. That's when it snatches it up and enjoys its meal. Favorite foods include fish, many different kinds of mollusks, and crustaceans, such as lobsters, crabs and shrimp.

Found in the shallow waters of temperate or tropical oceans all over the world, the Angel Shark is harmless to humans, but if it feels threatened it will fight back with its powerful jaws and sharp teeth. Sometimes if divers reach out to touch the Angel Fish it may bite, so it's best to leave it alone. Overfishing has led to this beautiful and unusual shark to be protected to make sure it does not become extinct.



#27 – CARIBBEAN REEF SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Caribbean Reef Shark

Size: Usually between 6.5 and 8 feet (2 - 2.5 meters); Up to 10 feet (3 meters)

Weight: Maximum reported is 154 pounds (70 kg)

Location: Tropical western waters of the Atlantic Ocean

Depth: Most commonly shallower than 98 feet (30 meters)

Unique Feature: Unlike most active-swimming sharks, this shark enjoys resting on the bottom of the sea or in underwater caves.



Caribbean Reef Shark Facts

Usually found in the western Atlantic Ocean from the Florida to Brazil, they are most commonly found in the Caribbean Sea, which helps to give this shark its name. It can often be confused with other sharks in its family, such as the Dusky Shark and Silky Shark, as they share the same streamlined, robust body. However, the Caribbean Shark has an extra rear tip on the second dorsal fin and its gill slits are longer than most other varieties of sharks, so if you look closely you will be able to tell them apart.

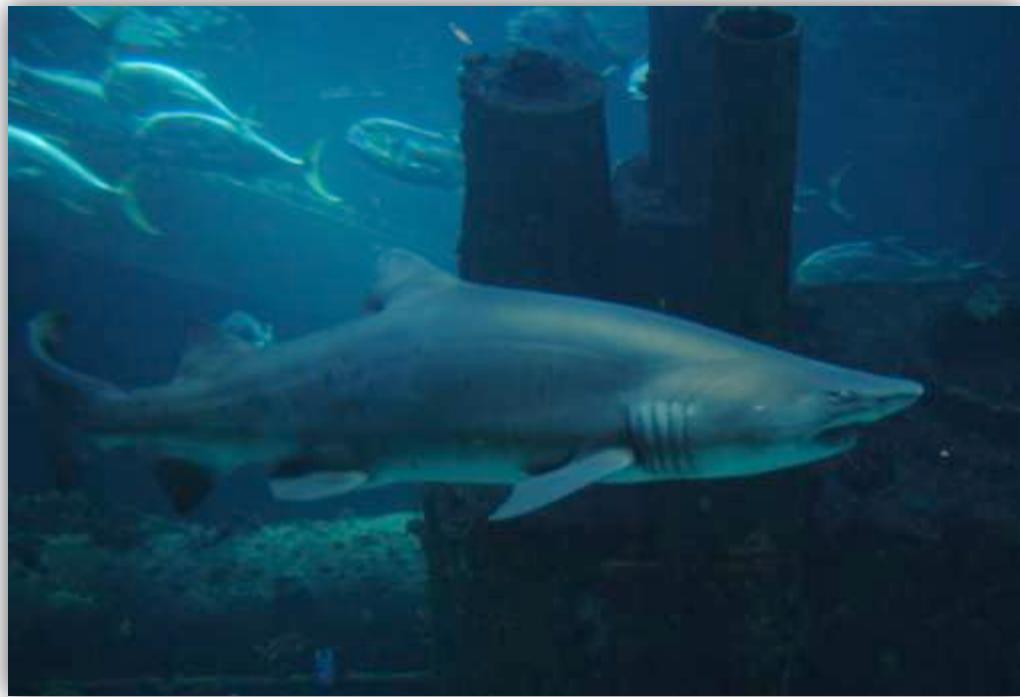
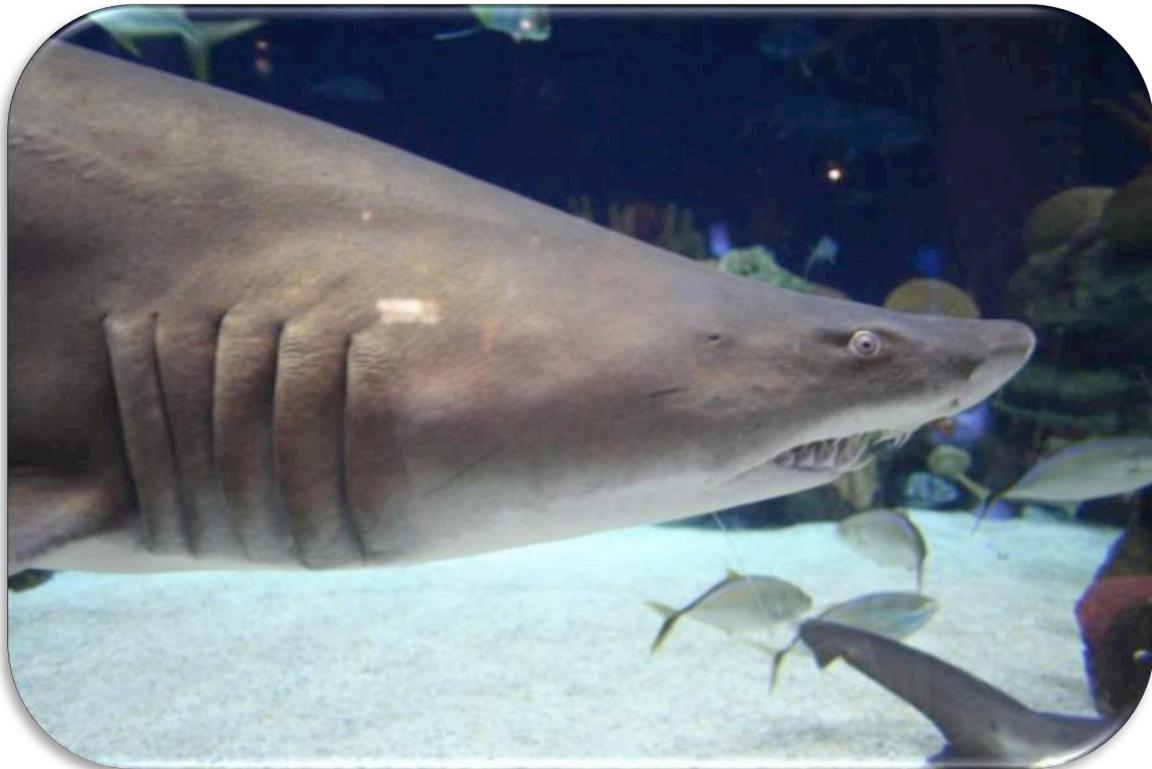
Swimming in waters shallower than 98 feet (30 meters) in or around coral reefs and near the drop-offs of the reef edges, it can be found in the tropical western waters of the Atlantic Ocean. If you are in areas like North Carolina, Brazil, Bermuda, the northern Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, you may very well see one of these amazing creatures. Sometimes you can see these active sharks resting motionless on the ocean bottom or inside underwater caves.

With up 11 to 13 rows of teeth on both the lower and upper jaws, these sharks love to feed on a variety of different kinds of fishes and cephalopods, such as octopuses, squid and cuttlefish. When it feels threatened, the Caribbean Reef Shark will drop its pectoral fins low and swim in a jerky manner where it makes short, repeated changes in direction as it swims. If you see this threat display, leave it alone. It is usually very shy around human divers, or ignores them completely, but is not generally a threat to humans. Attacks that have been reported are more often than not because the human was provoking (or bothering) the shark.

Because over overfishing and exploitation, as well as the destruction of their coral reef habitat, the Caribbean Reef Shark has been listed as "near threatened". This means that it is incredibly important for humans to protect these sharks or the population will be so low in numbers they will be at risk at becoming extinct.



#28 – SAND SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Sand Shark

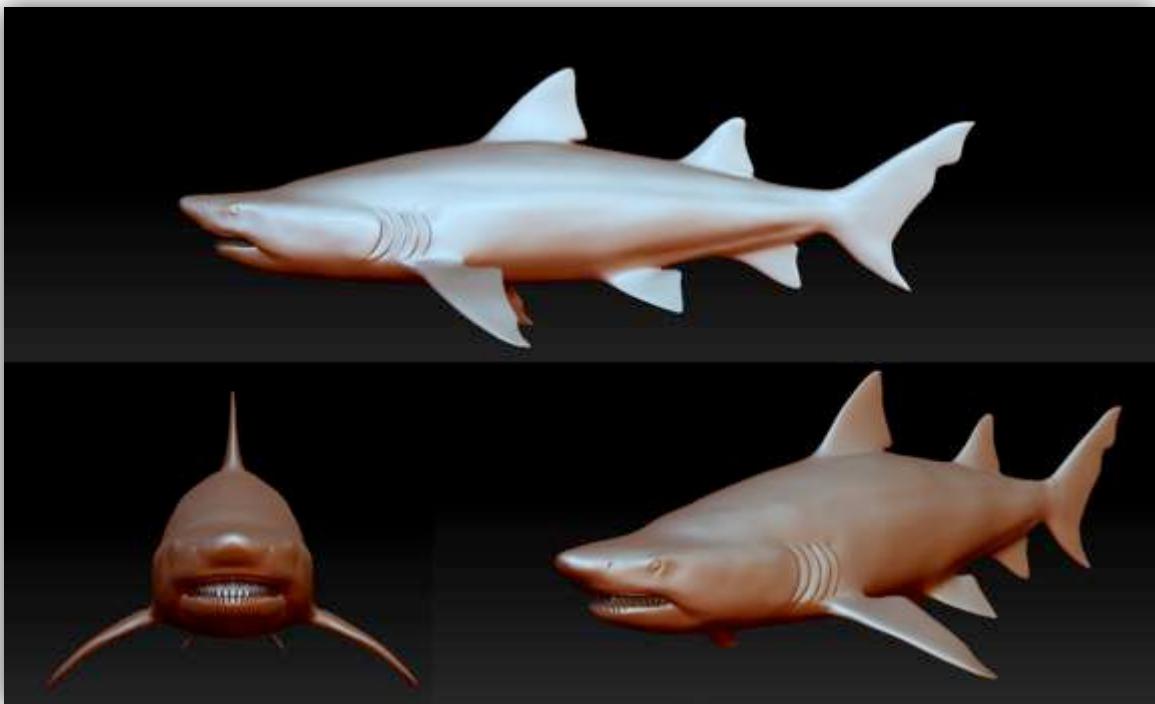
Size: Up to 10.5 feet (3.2 meters)

Weight: 440 pounds (200 kg)

Location: Temperate and tropical waters worldwide, except for the Pacific Ocean.

Depth: 65 to 650 feet (20 to 200 meters)

Unique Feature: Known to come to the surface of the ocean and gulp air.



Sand Shark Facts

The Sand Shark has a look that creates fear in humans, but it actually is quite harmless and peaceful unless it feels threatened or is provoked. Also known as the Sand Tiger Shark (United States and United Kingdom), the Grey Nurse Shark (Australia) and the Ragged Tooth Shark (Africa). The Sand Shark's name comes from the fact that it tends to stay near the shore. Oftentimes they are seen swimming around the surf zones and can swim very close to the shoreline.

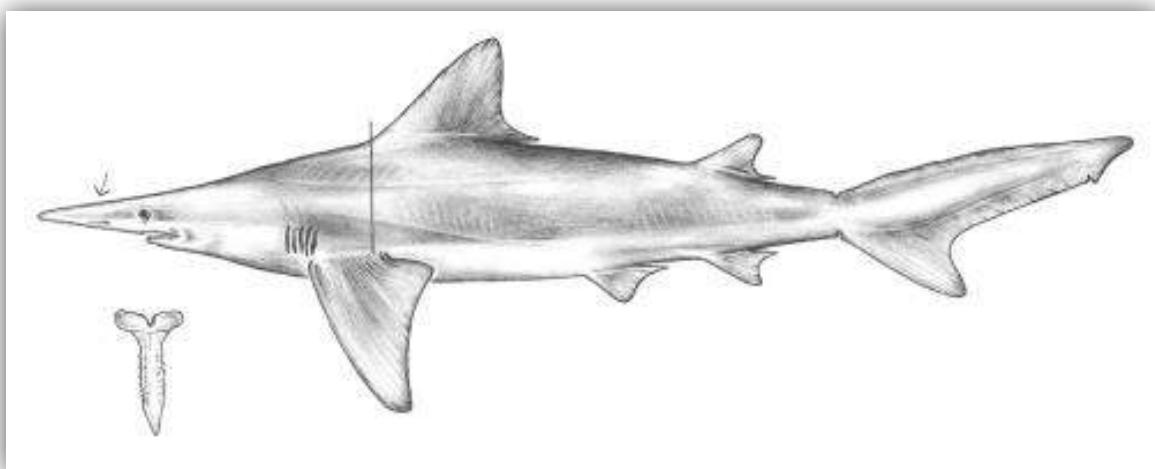
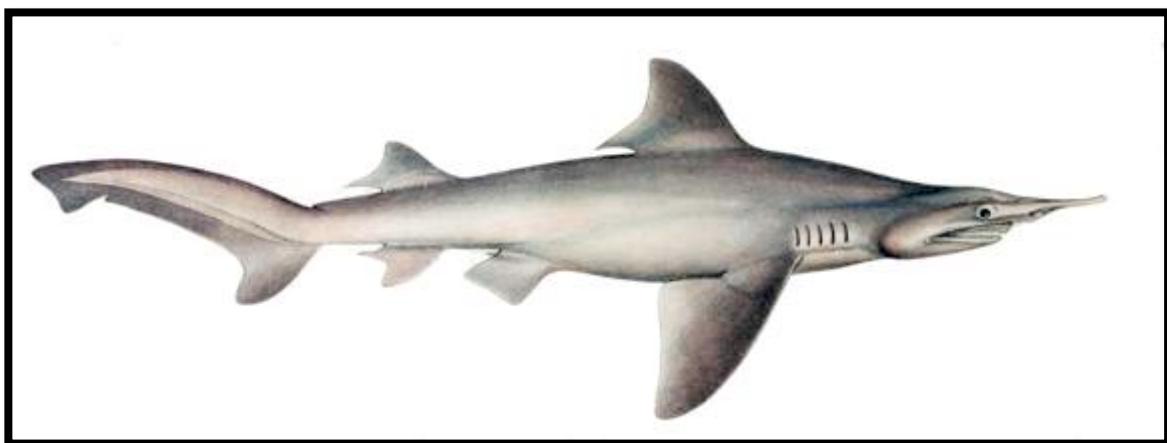
With long, narrow teeth, this shark will usually feed on small fish, but will eat squid and crustaceans, such as lobsters, shrimp and crabs. Unique to the Sand Shark, it will swim to the surface and take in a big gulp of air. It will then store the air in its stomach to help them float a bit more so that they do not have to swim as hard and can sneak up nearly motionless on their prey. They are nocturnal hunters, which means they rest during the daylight hours and are more active and hunt at night.

Because Sand Sharks hate the taste of mammals, like humans, and prefer fish and crustaceans, they do not eat humans. However, if a person bothers a shark it will fight back and will cause severe injuries, or even kill a person. It is best to leave this shark alone because it does not enjoy company of humans, but it can be seen swimming with about 20 or more fellow Sand Sharks.

Sand sharks have a short lifespan, living to be about 7 years old. However, they do very well in shark aquariums so you may see a Sand Shark swimming in a public aquarium where its protected environment allows it to live longer.



#29 – DAGGERNOSE SHARK



Fast Facts About The Daggernose Shark

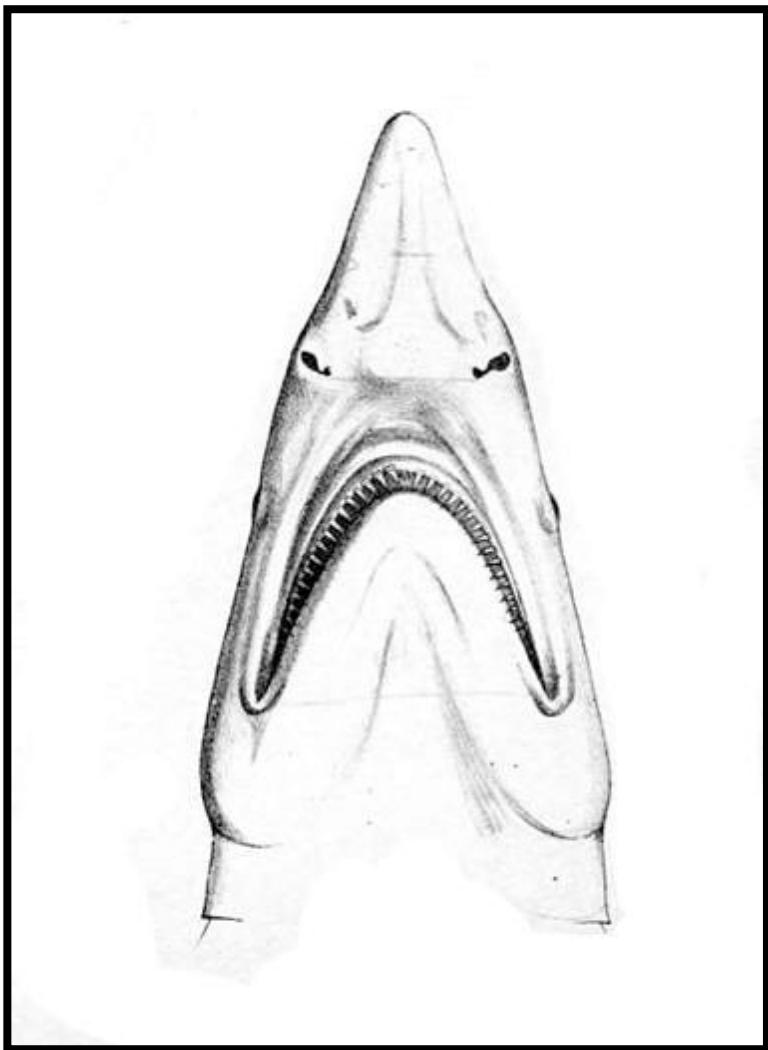
Size: 4.9 feet (1.5 meters)

Weight: A record weight was recorded at 29 pounds (13 kg)

Location: Off the coasts off of South America, Trinidad, Guyana, Suriname, French Guyana and northern Brazil.

Depth: 13 to 130 feet (4 - 40 meters)

Unique Feature: During dry seasons when the rivers do not flow into the ocean very fast this shark is closer to shore where the river meets the ocean. But during the rainy season, when river levels are high and pours a large amount of freshwater into the ocean, the Daggernose swims further out to sea.



Daggernose Shark Facts

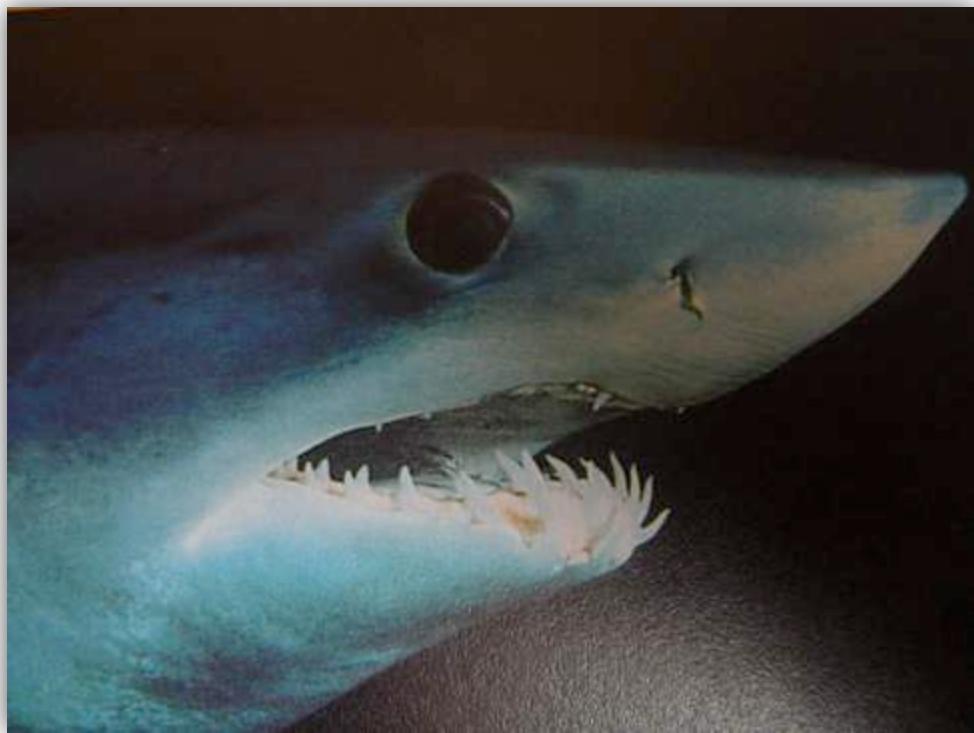
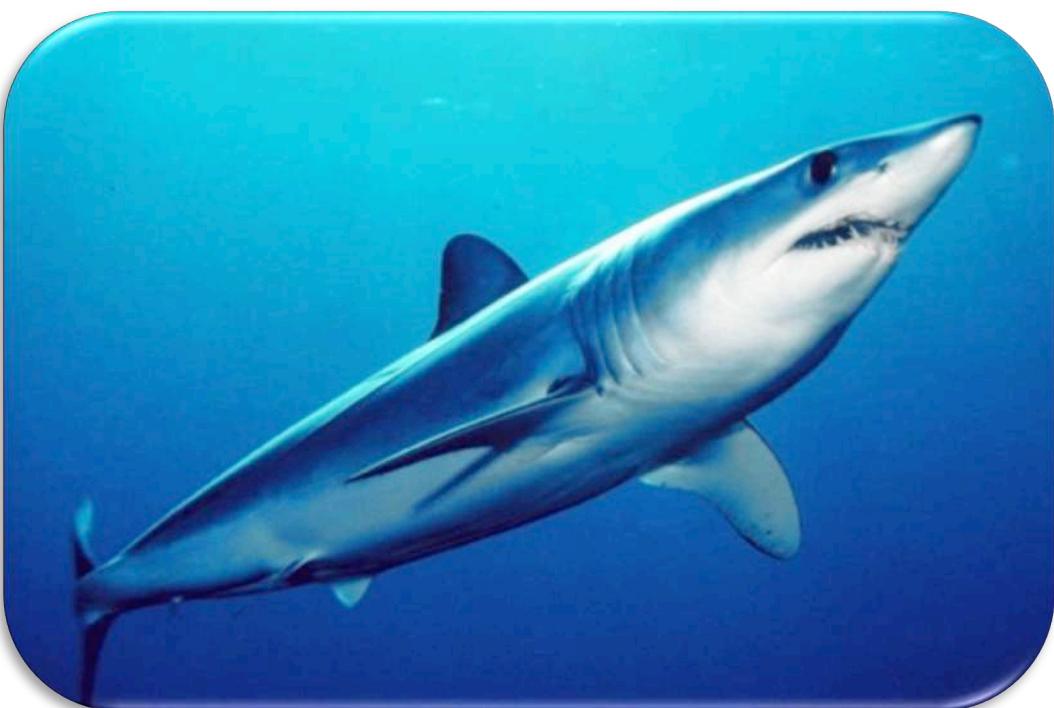
Very little is known about this 4.9 foot (1.5 meters) long shark that loves to swim in muddy habitats like mangroves and river mouths. Despite swimming where freshwater rivers meet the saltwater of the ocean, they are intolerant of freshwater. This means that they must stay in the saltwater in order to survive. Not only is this shark on the smaller side, but with its long, flat and pointed snout, tiny eyes and paddle-shaped large pectoral fins, it is easy to recognize the Daggernose Shark.

This shark enjoys swimming in coastal waters between 13 and 130 feet deep (4 to 40 meters). It loves turbid water, which means the water is cloudy and hazy. You will find more Daggernose Sharks swimming in these waters than you will in clear water.

With up to 60 rows of teeth in the upper jaw and up to 56 rows of teeth in the lower jaw, this shark loves to make meals out of small schooling fishes, which make up most of its diet. They have also been known to snack on herring, anchovies, catfish and croakers. But you don't have to worry about the Daggernose Shark as its small size and teeth make it relatively harmless to humans. Not many Daggernose pups are born at one time or very often, overfishing has put this awesome shark on the Critically Endangered list. This means that if humans do not stop overfishing, these amazing sharks may disappear from the oceans forever, but there are people who are dedicated to making sure that does not happen.



#30 - SHORTFIN MAKO SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Fact About The Shortfin Mako Shark

Size: 10 feet (3.2 meters)

Weight: 130 to 300 pounds (60 to 135 kg)

Location: Warmer waters in oceans around the world.

Depth: From the surface of the water to a depth of 490 feet (150 meters)

Unique Feature: These sharks have been known to travel as far as 1,299 miles (2,092 km) in just over one month.



Shortfin Mako Shark Facts

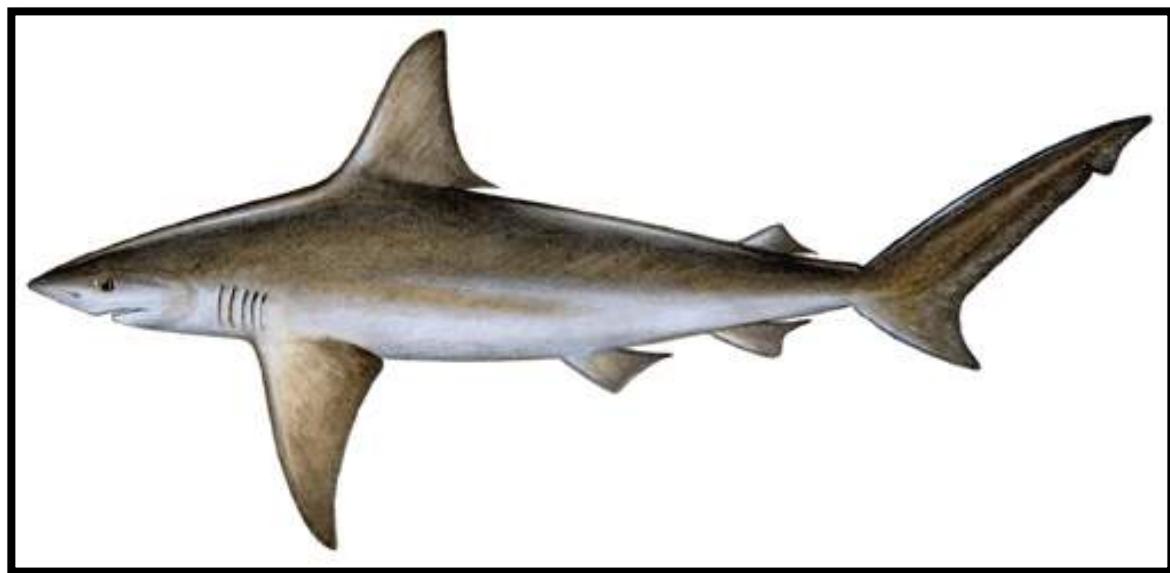
If a racecar were a shark, it would be called a Shortfin Mako Shark. One of the fastest sharks in the ocean, it can swim at a constant speed of 21.75 mph (35 kph), which is about how fast a car will drive through the streets of your neighborhood. It can speed up even faster and can burst forward at more than 49.71 mph (80 kph), which is how fast a car will drive on a normal street just outside town. But that's not the only cool thing about this fast-moving shark. It is one of the only sharks that can leap out of the water! In fact, it can jump as high as 20 feet (6 meters) in the air!

How does an energetic shark like this keep up its energy? It eats a variety of different kinds of sea creatures. Usually the Shortfin Mako Shark will feed on cephalopods, such as octopus, squid and cuttlefish, as well as bony fishes, like mackerels, tuna, bonitos and swordfish. If it wants to spice things up a bit, it will snack on porpoises, sea turtles, other sharks and even sea birds. Swimming below its prey, it is able to quickly swim upward toward its prey, often reaching it before being noticed.

Shortfin Mako Sharks can live anywhere they want to live and can be found all over the world. Because they do not enjoy exceptionally cold water, they stay in areas with warmer waters all over the globe, most often found in the Pacific Ocean.



#31 - SANDBAR SHARK



Fast Facts About The Sandbar Shark

Size: 5.4 to 7.5 feet (1.8 to 2.5 meters)

Weight: 110 to 150 pounds (50 to 68 kg)

Location: Temperate and tropical waters worldwide.

Depth: Up to 600 feet (200 meters)

Unique Feature: One of the largest coastal sharks in the world.



Sandbar Shark Facts

Found in the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Oceans, the high dorsal fin gives this shark away. The Sandbar Shark is also known as the Thickskin Shark or Brown Shark, and is closely related to the Bignose Shark, the Bull Shark and the Dusky Shark. It is most commonly referred to as the Sandbar shark as it is very often found over sandy or muddy bottoms in harbors, bays or the mouths of rivers. It likes to stay in these shallow coastal waters most often, but has been known to swim in water as deep as 600 feet (200 meters).

The Sandbar Shark enjoys swimming alone, but will sometimes gather in schools. However, usually these schools are mostly boys or mostly girls. It appears the male and female sharks don't enjoy swimming together! Its favorite meals are rays, crabs, fish and smaller sharks, but it better be careful! It may be the predator for these sea creatures, but it is the prey for other sharks, like the Tiger Shark and Great White Shark. Unfortunately, it seems the biggest threat to the Sandbar Shark is the human. Due to overfishing, these beautiful creatures have been listed as "vulnerable", which means the population has been threatened enough to worry about its future.



#32 - BASKING SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Basking Shark

Size: 20 to 26 feet (6 to 8 meters)

Weight: 10,200 pounds (5.1 tons)

Location: Cooler waters all over the world.

Depth: From the surface to 2,990 feet (910 meters)

Unique Feature: One of the largest fish in the ocean, it feeds on some of the smallest creatures in the ocean!



Basking Shark Facts

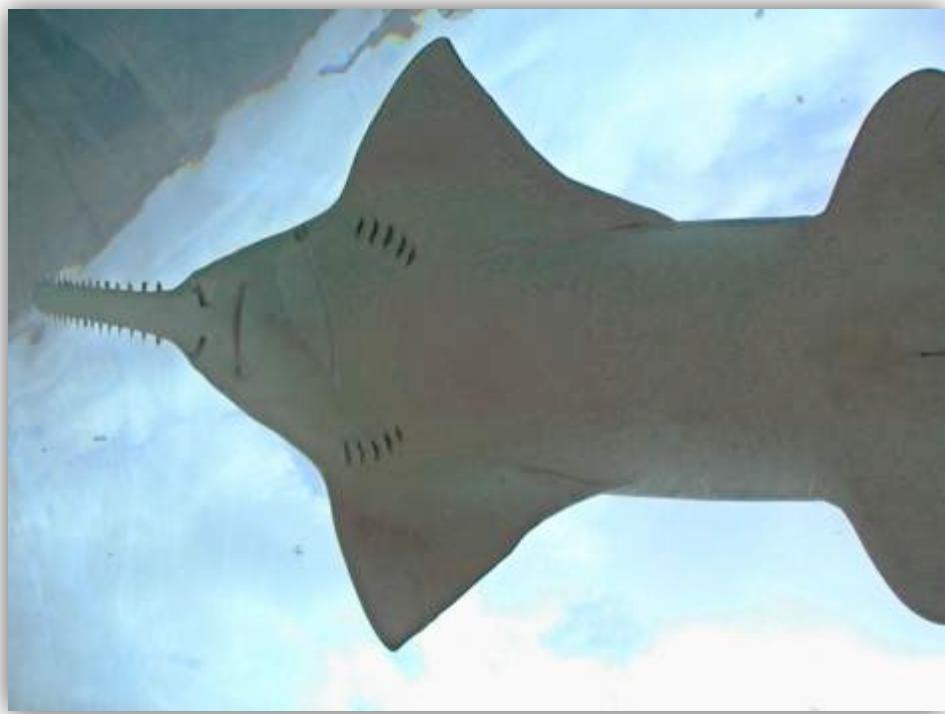
Aside from the Whale Shark, the Basking Shark is the largest fish in the ocean, measuring an average of between 20 to 26 feet long (6 to 8 meters) and weighing an average of 10,200 pounds (5.1 tons)! The longest Basking Shark recorded was a whopping 45 feet long (13.7 meters)! Other names for this giant include the Elephant Shark, Sail-fish, Sun-fish, Hoe-mother (or Homer), and Bone Shark. Swimming at the surface of the ocean and down to 2,990 feet deep (910 meters), this shark enjoys colder water temperatures in oceans all over the world. Incredibly, it is often seen in bays close to land.

Able to open its mouth 3 feet, 3 inches (just over 1 meter), the Basking Shark feeds primarily on plankton, much like the Whale and Megamouth Sharks. It moves slowly with its mouth wide open to catch as many of these tiny creatures as it can. Also feeding on small fish and invertebrates, this shark uses gill rakers inside the mouth to filter out the prey, while the water continues through the gills to allow the shark to breathe. Its favorite meal consists of zooplanktons, which are tiny little animals that swim near the surface of the ocean. They are not very good swimmers, so it's easy for the Basking Shark to catch.

You don't have to worry about this gentle giant! Despite its massive appearance and huge mouth, it is completely harmless to humans. In fact, it doesn't mind boats or divers that come close to it and will often circle around divers. It seems it may be just as curious about us as we are about them! However, humans are a threat as the slow-swimming Basking Shark is easy to catch. Many countries around the world have now taken steps to protect this beautiful creature.



#33 - BAHAMAS SAWSHARK



Fast Facts About The Bahamas Sawshark

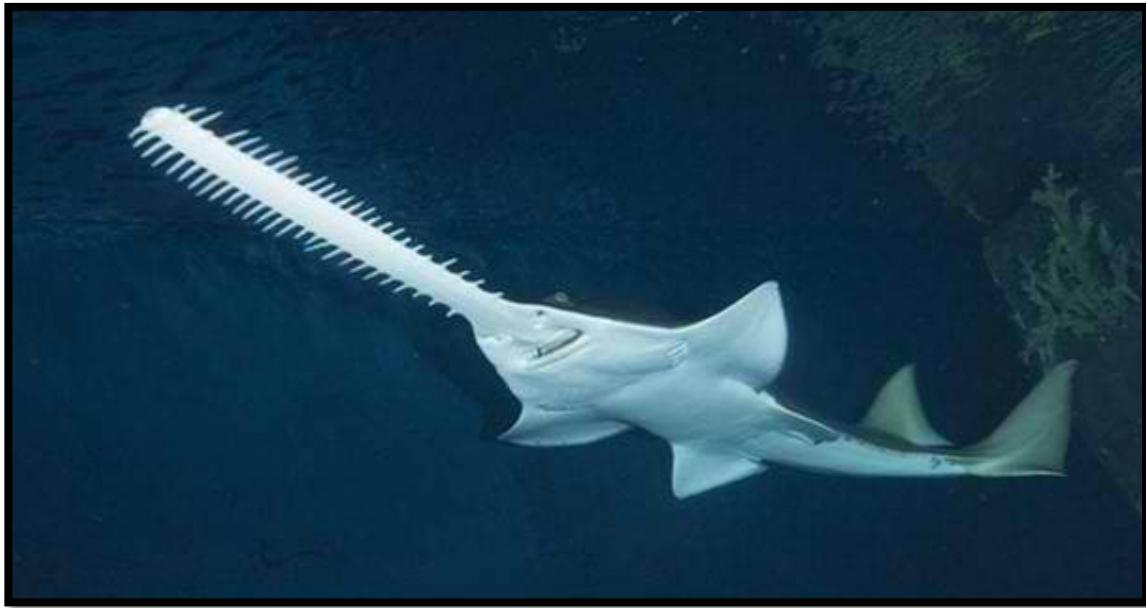
Size: 2.6 feet (just under 1 meter)

Weight: No reliable data recorded.

Location: In the Atlantic Ocean around Florida, Cuba and the Bahamas.

Depth: 1,200 to 3,000 feet (400 to 1,000 meters)

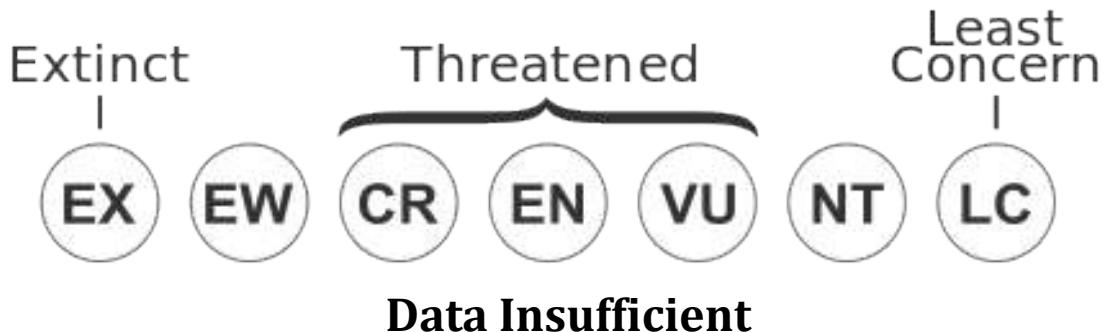
Unique Feature: Its snout is very long and covered in spines, but it is still unclear exactly what the shark uses it for!



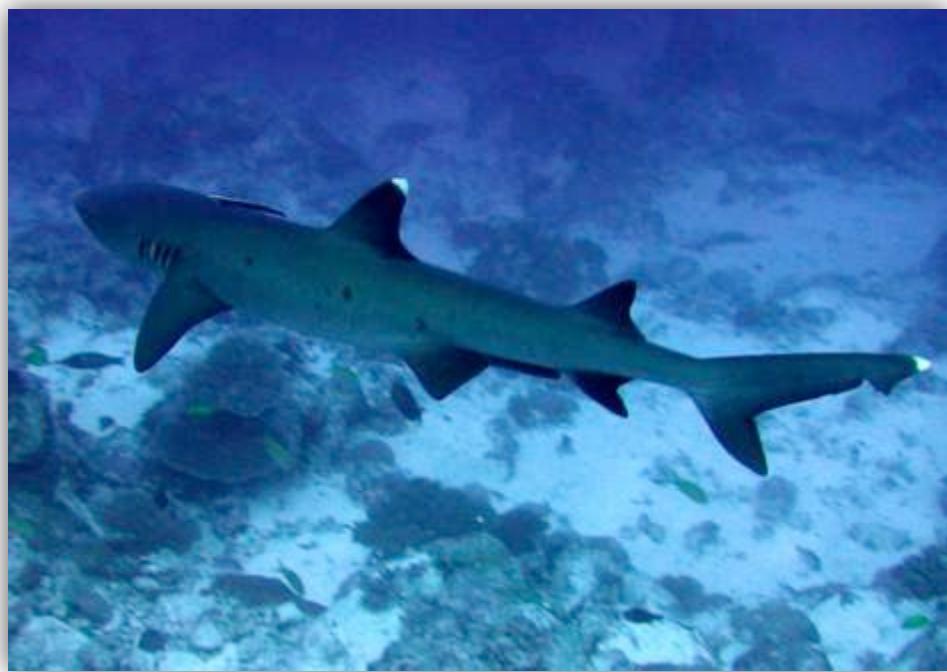
Bahamas Sawshark Facts

These sharks are one of the coolest-looking creatures in the ocean! Its thin, saw-like snout, that is just under one third of the total length of the body, has a row of spines along the sides and two rows located on the underside of shorter thorn-like spines. It isn't clear exactly what the shark uses this strange snout for. Scientists believe it could help with finding prey that are buried in the mud or sand on the ocean floor, such as fish and crustaceans, like crabs, shrimp, crayfish and lobster.

Found only in the waters of the western Atlantic Ocean around Florida, Cuba and the Bahamas, this shark loves to swim at depths between 1,200 and 3,000 feet (400 and 1,000 meters) and are found more often than not near the bottom. However, as awesome as the Bahamas Sawshark is, we know very little about it. It appears harmless to humans and, so far, it doesn't appear humans are harmful to the sharks, as no known fisheries are known to target the Bahamas Shark.



#34 - WHITETIP REEF SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Whitetip Reef Shark

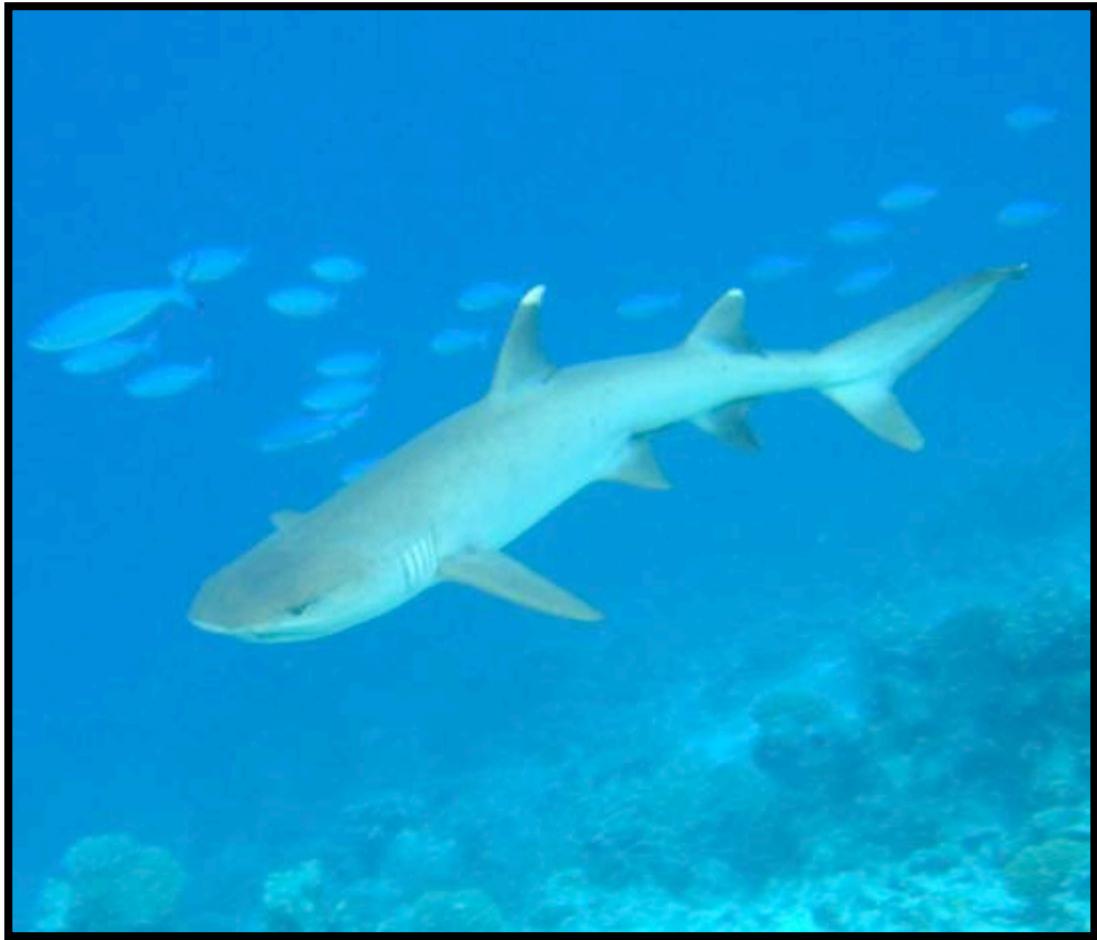
Size: Average of 5.2 feet (1.6 meters)

Weight: 40 pounds (18.3 kg)

Location: Indo-Pacific coral reefs

Depth: 26 to 130 feet (8 to 40 meters)

Unique Feature: A Whitetip Reef Shark can survive up to six weeks without eating!

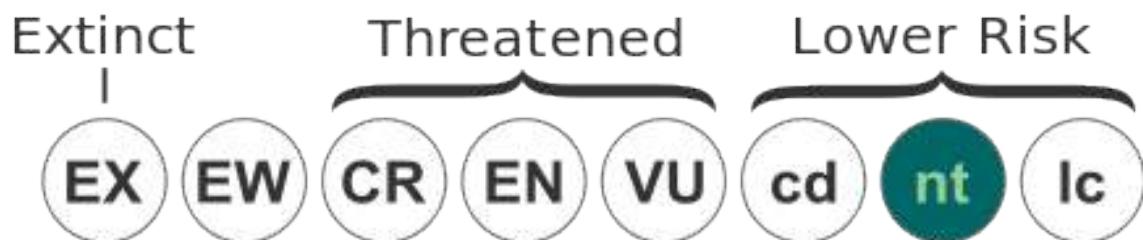


Whitetip Reef Shark Facts

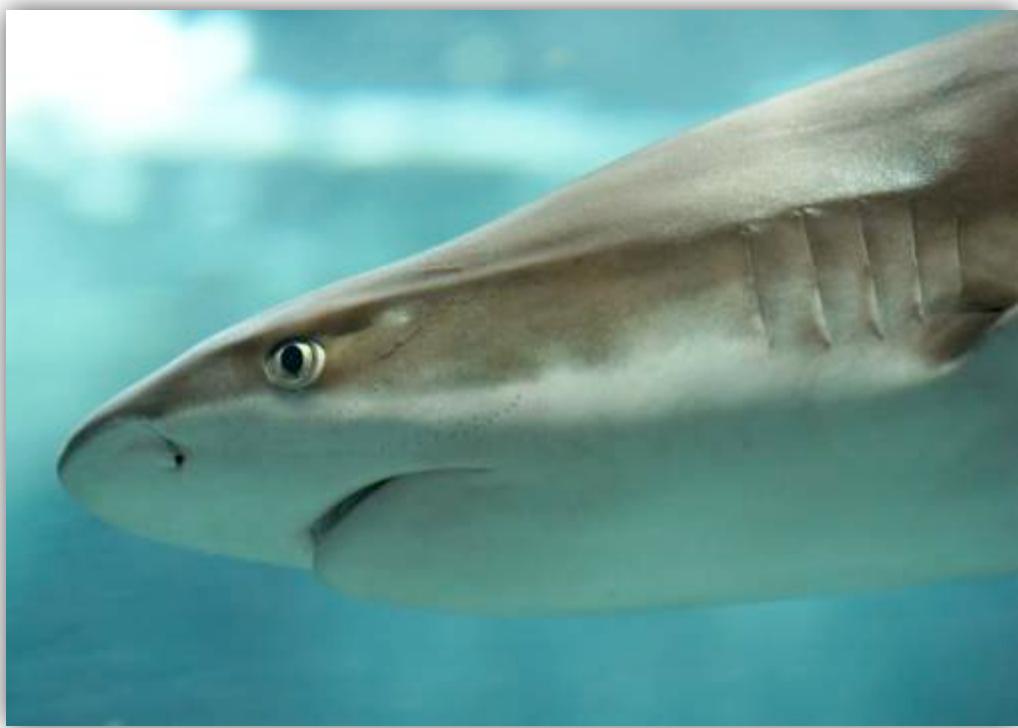
Can you tell how this shark got its name? If you noticed the white tips of the dorsal and tail fins, you can easily see where it gets the "Whitetip" part of its name! The "Reef" part of its name comes from where you will find this shark most often. One of the most common sharks swimming in the Indo-Pacific coral reefs, it can be found as far west as South Africa and as far east as Central America.

Most sharks need to keep moving in order to keep a constant flow of water flowing through the gills to breath. However, the Whitetip Reef Shark is one of the few sharks who will lay still and allow the ocean's current (the natural movement of the ocean water) flow through the gills. Because of this unique feature, you can find one of these sharks resting inside underwater caves most of the time, especially during the day when it enjoys resting the most.

Being a nocturnal creature, the shark leaves its cave at night when it likes to hunt octopus, bony fish and crustaceans, like crabs, lobster and shrimp. This shark is able to find prey in crevices, or holes and hiding places, in the reef with its elongated body. It will often break coral off of the reef in order to lure our prey that may be hiding. Although it is rarely aggressive toward humans, it may become curious and swim closely to divers and swimmers. It has been known to bite humans when spear hunting who are trying to steal its meal. Because of overfishing, the population of the Whitetip Reef Shark is being negatively affected, so this shark is listed as "Near Threatened".



#35 - BLACKTIP REEF SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Blacktip Reef Shark

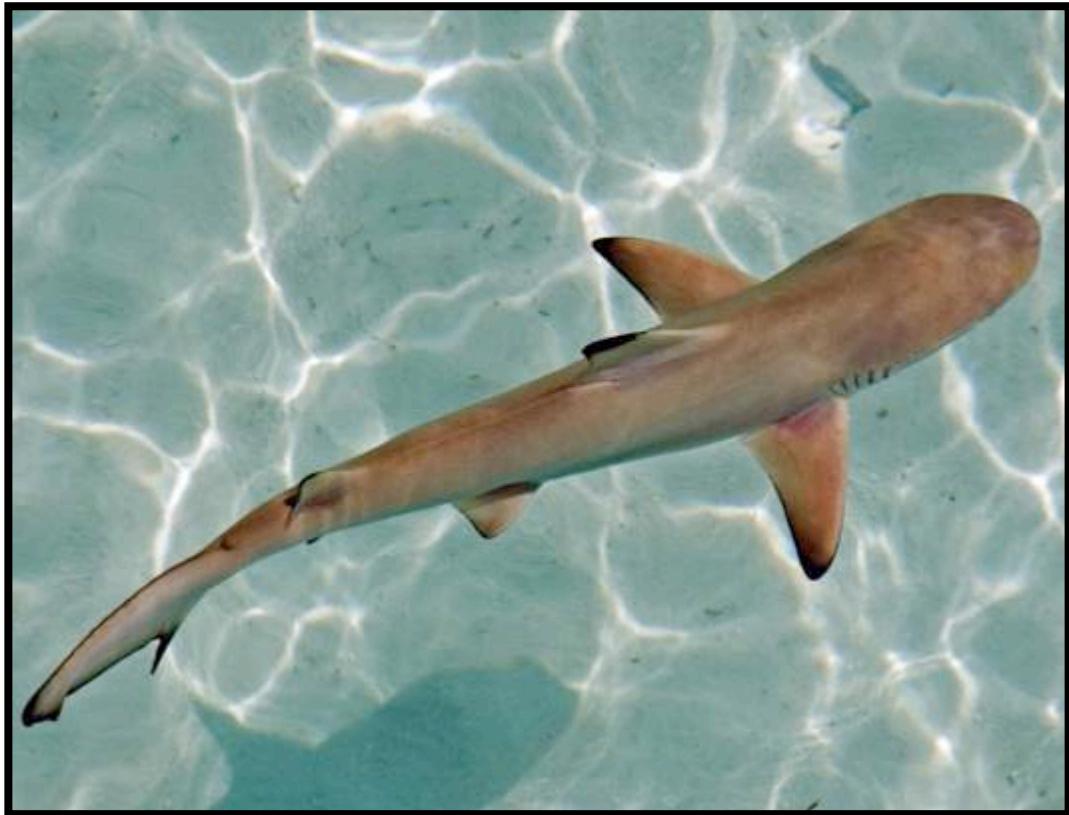
Size: 5.2 feet (1.5 meters)

Weight: Up to 30 pounds (13.6 kg)

Location: Indian and Pacific Oceans

Depth: 246 feet (75 meters)

Unique Feature: It will eat just about anything, but is a common dinner for larger sharks.



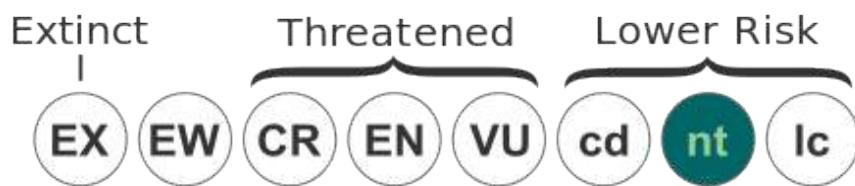
Blacktip Reef Shark Facts

With black markings on the tips of its fins and found swimming in shallow, inshore waters around reef ledges and sandy flats, it's no wonder how the Blacktip Reef Shark got its name! Like the Whitetip Reef Shark, it is one of the most abundant shark species living in the tropical coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It enjoys living in a specific area for up to several years at a time before moving to another part of this region.

A mother will deliver 2 to 5 pups at a time. Newborn and young Blacktip Reef Sharks are found in shallower and more inshore waters than adults, and are often found in large groups in areas that are flooded by high tides. As an adult, it will reach a length of about 5.2 feet (1.6 meters) and can be found swimming around a depth of 246 feet (75 meters) and around reef ledges and drop-offs.

A fast and very active shark, it feeds on fishes like mullet, groupers, jacks, surgeonfish and groupers. In fact, it has been known to herd schools of mullet against the shore to make it easier to catch its meal. Other favorite meals include, squid, octopus, cuttlefish, shrimp and carrion. It will, on occasion, dine on rays, sea snakes, and smaller sharks. It seems this shark will eat just about anything, as algae, turtle grass, coral and even stones have been found inside the bellies of captured Whitetip Reef Sharks. This eating machine better be careful, though! Other fish like the Grey Reef Shark and Tiger Shark enjoy having the Whitetip Reef Shark for dinner!

Very shy and cautious, this shark is not a threat to humans unless it is provoked or around food sources. Sometimes it will accidentally bite the legs of people wading through shallow water, but it does not actively seek to harm humans. Just as it is with other shark species, humans are more of a threat to the Blacktip Reef Shark than it is to us. Because females do not deliver pups very often, and will only deliver a small number of pups at a time, these sharks are particularly vulnerable to overfishing.



#36 - GREENLAND SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Greenland Shark

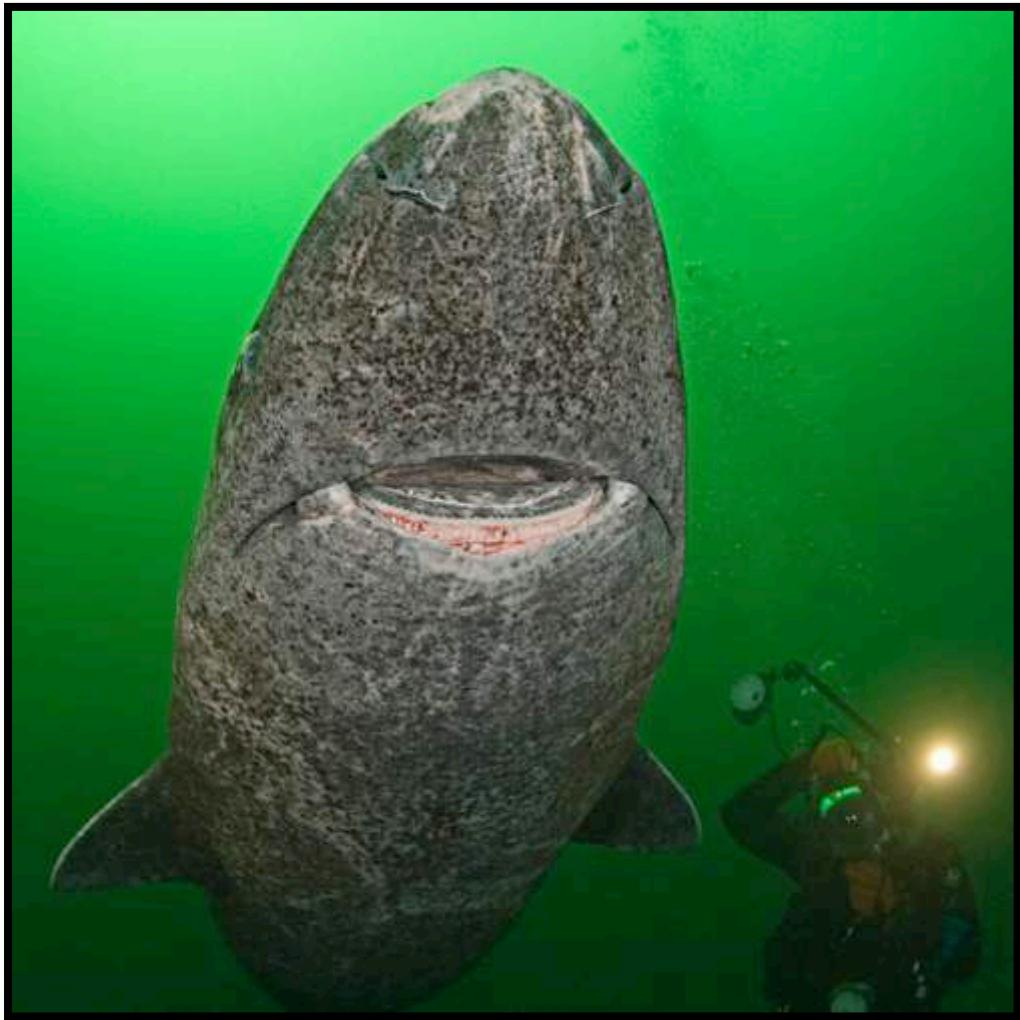
Size: 21 feet (6.5 meters)

Weight: 2,000 pounds (1 ton)

Location: North Atlantic Ocean as far south as the Gulf of Maine and, very rarely, the Gulf of Mexico.

Depth: 600 to 2,400 feet (180 to 730 meters)

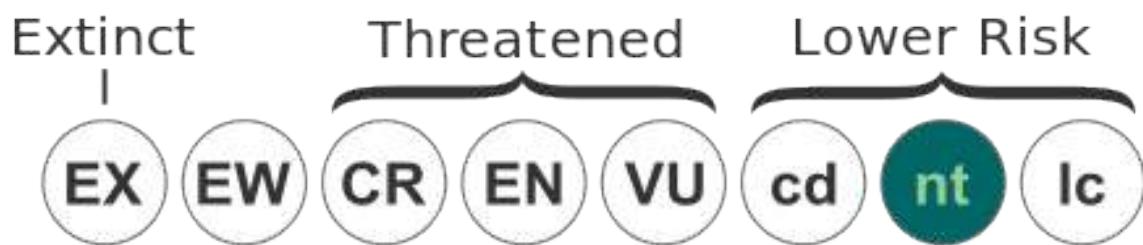
Unique Feature: The Inuit people that hunt this shark do not feed raw, or uncooked, meat to their dogs because the skin of the Greenland Shark is poisonous to most other animals.



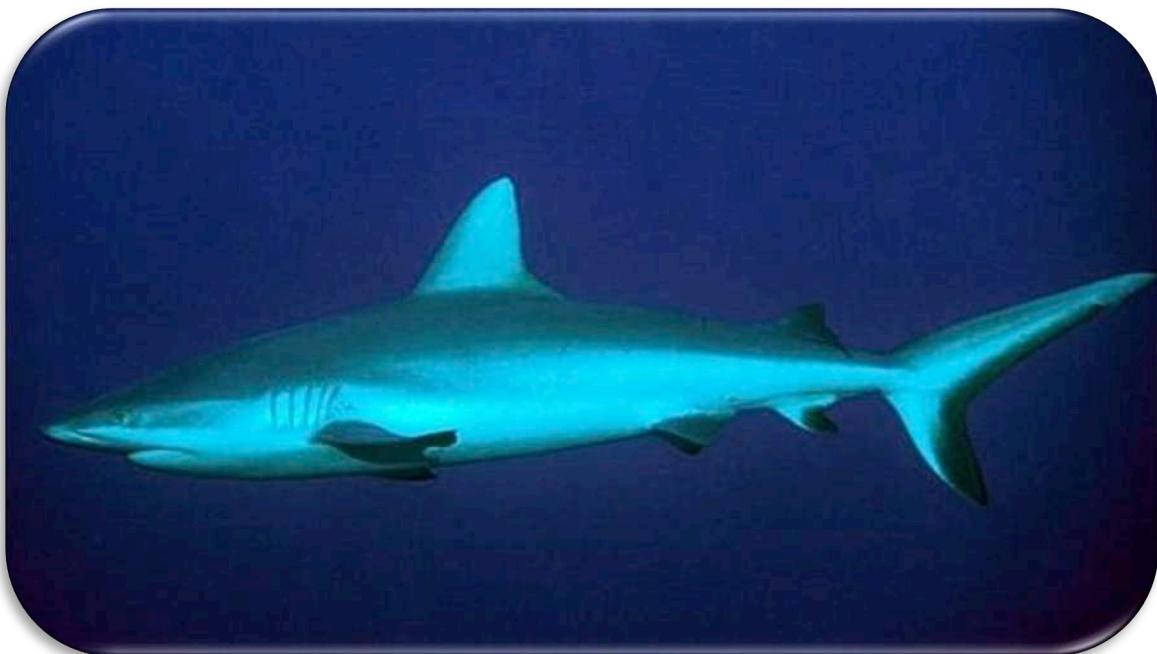
Greenland Shark Facts

This is one of the largest fish in the ocean, yet one of the most mysterious and we have quite a bit to learn about it. The huge Greenland Shark grows up to 21 feet long (6.5 meters) and can weight 2,000 pounds (1 ton)! And adult can be slate gray, brown, black or even a purplish gray or violet in color. They also have white spot, dark bands or a purple tint. What colorful creatures! Oddly enough, it has very small fins for being such a large shark. The eyes of this huge shark are actually quite small, and most are blind due to pinkish-white parasites, called copepods, that attach themselves to the part of the shark's eye called the cornea. Don't be too sad for the shark, as the waters it swims in are very dark anyway. Instead of using its sight, it uses its amazing sense of smell to help hunt for food. It is able to swim along sluggishly and follow their noses to find a dead animal carcass to feed on. Its favorite meals include the Narwhal and Beluga Whales, but they are also known to feed on seals, sea lions, salmon, lumpfish, and other fish. The shark is not a threat to humans, and even if it did want a human as a meal, a person doesn't usually find the cold Arctic waters an enjoyable place to swim.

Do you like taking a nice warm bath or a bath filled with cold water and ice cubes? This shark absolutely loves swimming in the freezing, extremely deep waters of the ocean. Greenland Sharks are the only sharks that live in arctic and sub-arctic water temperatures consistently. They can be found swimming between 600 and 2,400 feet (180 and 730 meters) below the surface, swimming closer to the surface during the winter.



#37 - SILKY SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Silky Shark

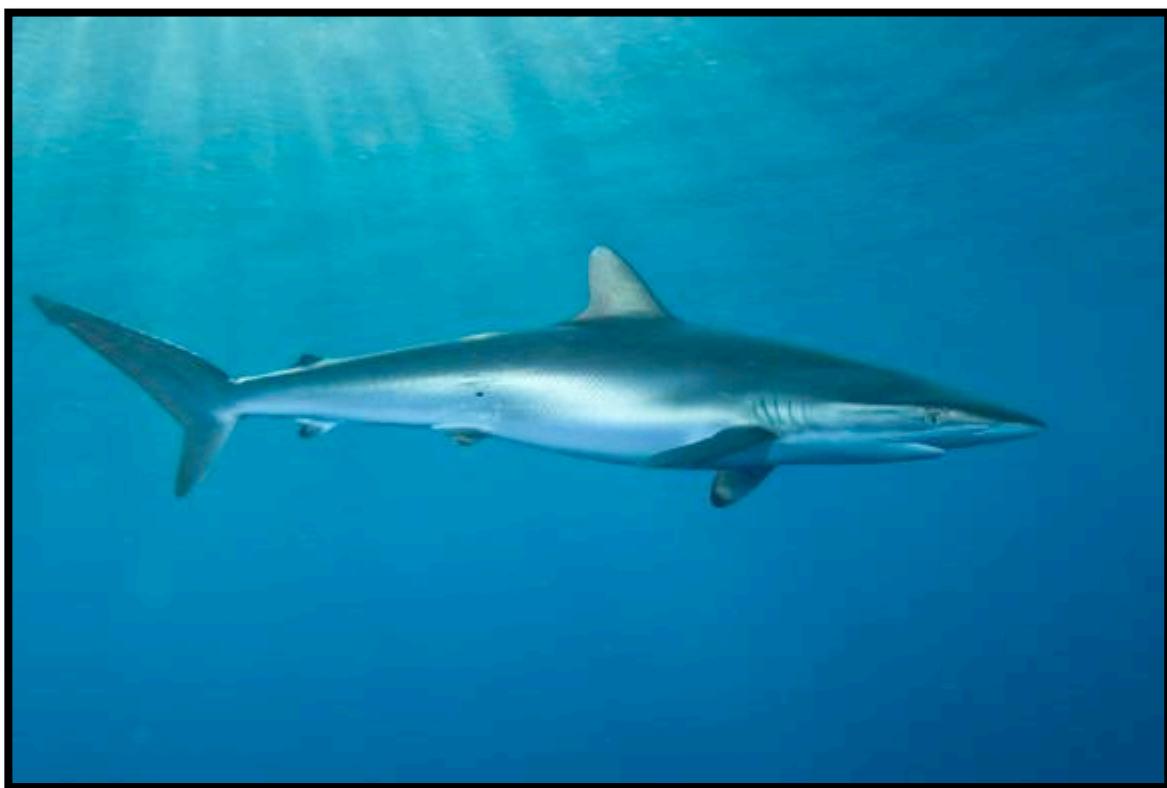
Size: 8 feet (2.5 meters)

Weight: 760 pounds (346 kg)

Location: Tropical waters around the world.

Depth: Most often from the surface to 160 feet (50 meters)

Unique Feature: Its sleek body is perfect for swimming, which is why this shark is known to be a very fast swimmer with sudden bursts of energy that make it even faster, like a turbo booster!

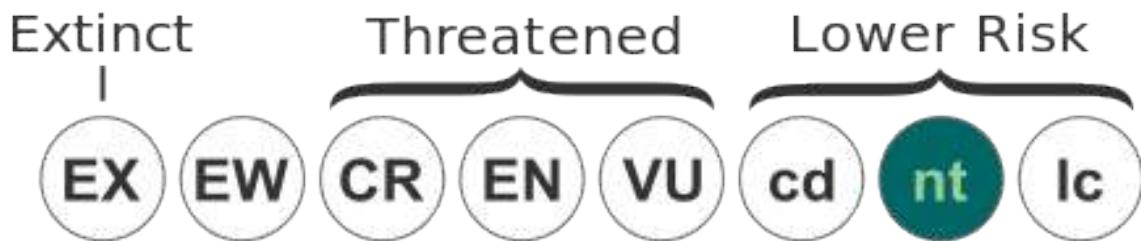


Silky Shark Facts

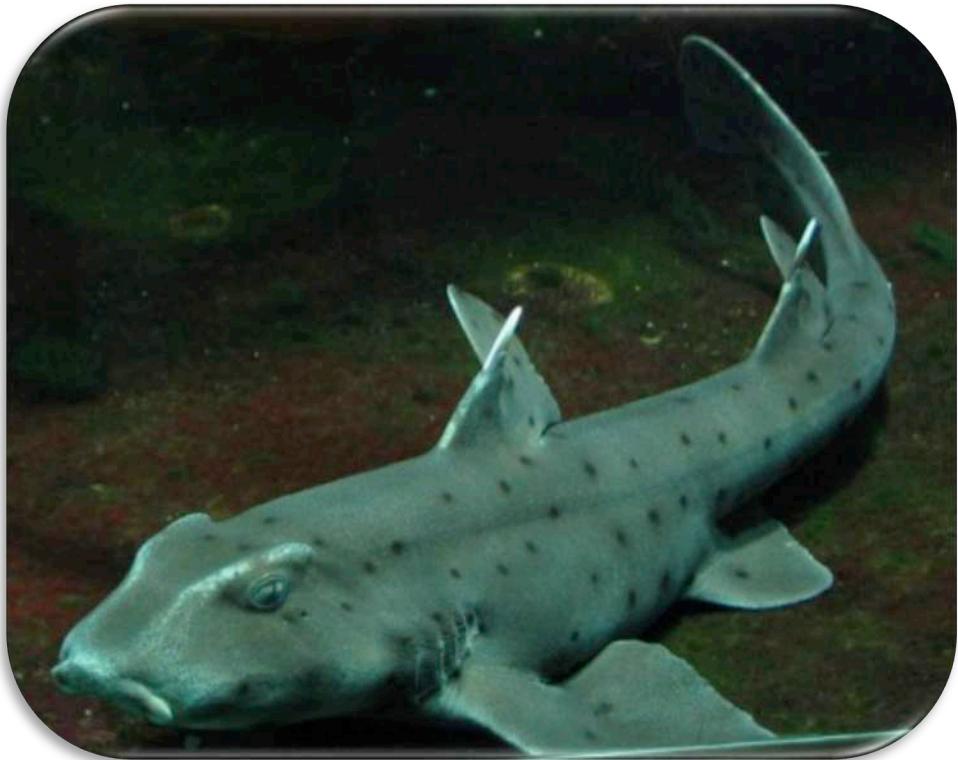
If you wanted to find a Silky Shark, you would need to look in the warm open oceans around the world. Although it is normally found swimming between the surface of the ocean down to 160 feet deep (50 meters), it may dive to 1,600 feet (500 meters) below the surface. But be careful, as this very curious and bold shark can be dangerous to humans. It may repeatedly approach divers and swim very close, but may become aggressive if in the presence of food or if it feels cornered by a nearby reef.

Females will give birth up to 16 pups at once, which are usually born on the continental shelf in reef nursery areas where there is plenty of food for the young, growing sharks. When it is fully grown, a Silky Shark will grow to be 8.2 feet long (2.5 meters) and weigh 760 pounds (346 kg), and females will grow to be larger than the males.

Favorite meals of the Silky Shark include bony fishes, like tuna, mackerel, snappers, mullets, sardines, eels, sea catfish and more. It is also known to feed on swimming crabs, the paper nautilus and squid. When large groups of prey are present, it can draw Silky Sharks in large numbers. Oftentimes, these groups of sharks will herd school of fish into very dense, or tightly grouped together, balls called a "bait ball" in which they trap the fish together against the surface of the water. This doesn't allow much room for the fish to escape, making it easier for the sharks to catch their dinner by charging quickly into the ball and snatching the fish with the corners of their jaws. What is most interesting about this is that each individual shark takes its turn, one at a time, despite being among several other hungry sharks. It seems the group somehow knows to be patient and wait for a turn!



#38 - HORN SHARK



Fast Facts About The Horn Shark

Size: 3.3 feet (just over 1 meter)

Weight: Unknown

Location: The Pacific Ocean near the coasts of North America and Mexico.

Depth: 6.6 and 36 feet (2 to 11 meters)

Unique Feature: Experiments show that a Horn Shark will swim continuously in the dark until it exhausts itself or until a light is turned on. One experiment led to 11 days of constant movement until scientists believe it became tired and stopped swimming from exhaustion.



Horn Shark Facts

A Horn Shark mother will lay two eggs in shallow water every 11 to 14 days between February and April and will lay a total of about 24 eggs during that time. The mother will then wedge the cone-shaped egg cases into crevices in order to protect them from any potential predators and give the baby shark growing inside a good chance at survival. About 6 to 10 months later, depending on the water temperature, the newborns will hatch out of their egg cases at about 6 to 7 inches long (15 to 17 cm). As an adult it will reach 3.3 feet long (just over 1 meter).

If you want to find one of these beautiful creatures you will need to look in the Pacific Ocean along the coasts of North America and Mexico. They may also be found near Ecuador and Peru. Preferring to stay at a depth of 6.6 and 36 feet (2 to 11 meters), it will travel into deeper waters during the winter months. The Horn Shark prefers to swim at sandy bottoms when it is young, but as it grows older it enjoys a habitat that is much more complex, full of rocky reefs or algae beds. A very clumsy swimmer, it likes to push itself along the bottom of the ocean with its flexible and muscular pectoral fins. They also find comfort in living in the same area for most of its life, even returning to the same shelter every day, which is usually at the edge of its feeding grounds. The Horn Shark will feed almost exclusively, which means most of the time, on hard-shelled mollusks, sea urchins and crustaceans like crabs and shrimp. The shark will crack the shells of its prey with its incredibly strong bite. In fact, it has the strongest bite of any shark its size.

The activity of the Horn Shark is very affected by its environment. It is more calm when there is an abundance of light and become much more active in the dark. If you find a Horn Shark swimming at night and shine a flashlight on it, it may immediately stop swimming. Other experiments with light have led scientists to realize that the shark uses light as a signal that it is time to rest.

#39 - JAPANESE SAWSHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Japanese Sawshark

Size: 3.3 feet (just over 1 meter)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Northwest Pacific Ocean

Depth: 165 to 2,670 feet (50 to 800 meters)

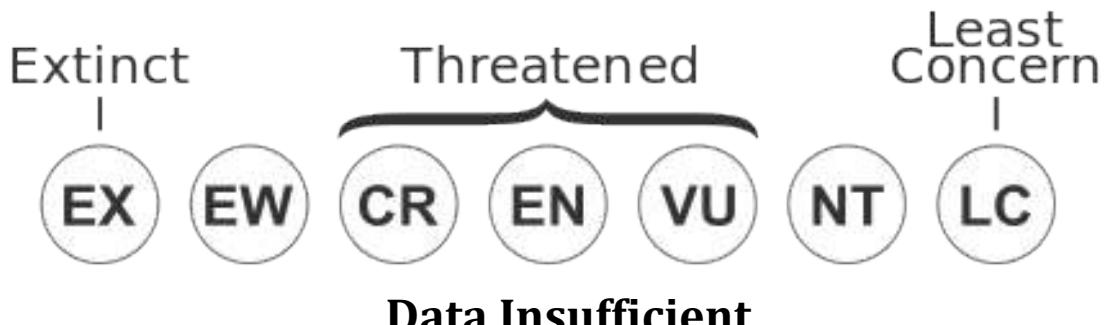
Unique Feature: This shark has two Barbels, which are sensitive organs that hang down at either side of the mouth, that makes it look like it has a moustache! It is thought these Barbels assist the shark in finding and uncovering prey in the sandy or muddy ocean floor.



Japanese Sawshark Facts

This very strange 3.3 foot long (just over 1 meter) shark is found in the temperate waters along continental shelves and coastal waters. It is exclusively found in the Northwest Pacific Ocean in the waters of Japan, China, the Republic of Taiwan and Korea. It enjoys swimming at a depth of 50 to 800 feet (165 to 2,670 feet) on the muddy or sandy sea floor where it finds prey, like fish, squid, and shrimp, buried. Using organs that allow it to sense the electric pulses emitted by all living things, it uses its long snout to uncover the prey.

Very little is known about this amazing looking creature, but we do know that the Japanese Sawshark is harmless to humans. Japan is the only country in which this shark is sought after for its meat. Unfortunately, most of the time these sharks are caught accidentally in the nets of fisheries that are actually fishing for different sea life. When a sea animal is caught in the net accidentally like this, it is called "Bycatch", as it is not the intended sea animal to be caught in the nets. So little is known about this shark that there is not enough information to decide if the population is small enough to protect, so scientists are working to learn more about the Japanese Sawshark.



#40 - JAPANESE WOBEGONG SHARK



Fast Facts About The Japanese Wobbegong Shark

Size: 3 feet (1 meter)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Northwest Pacific Ocean

Depth: Up to 130 feet (40 meters)

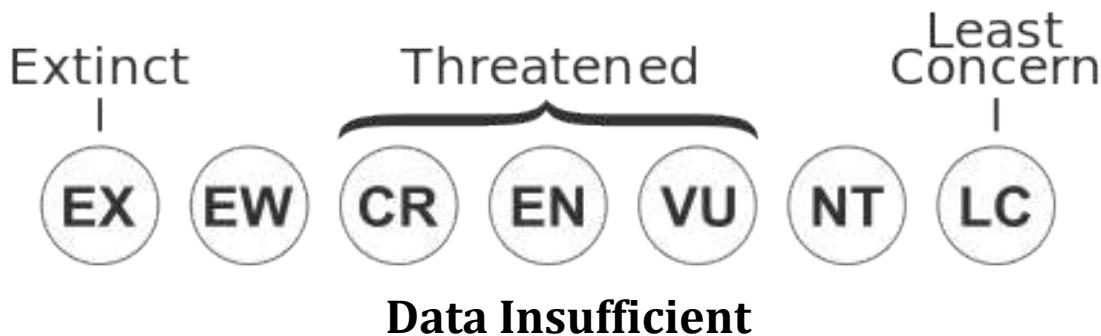
Unique Feature: This shark gets part of its name from the word "wobbegong", which means "shaggy beard", due to the growths around the mouth of the shark.



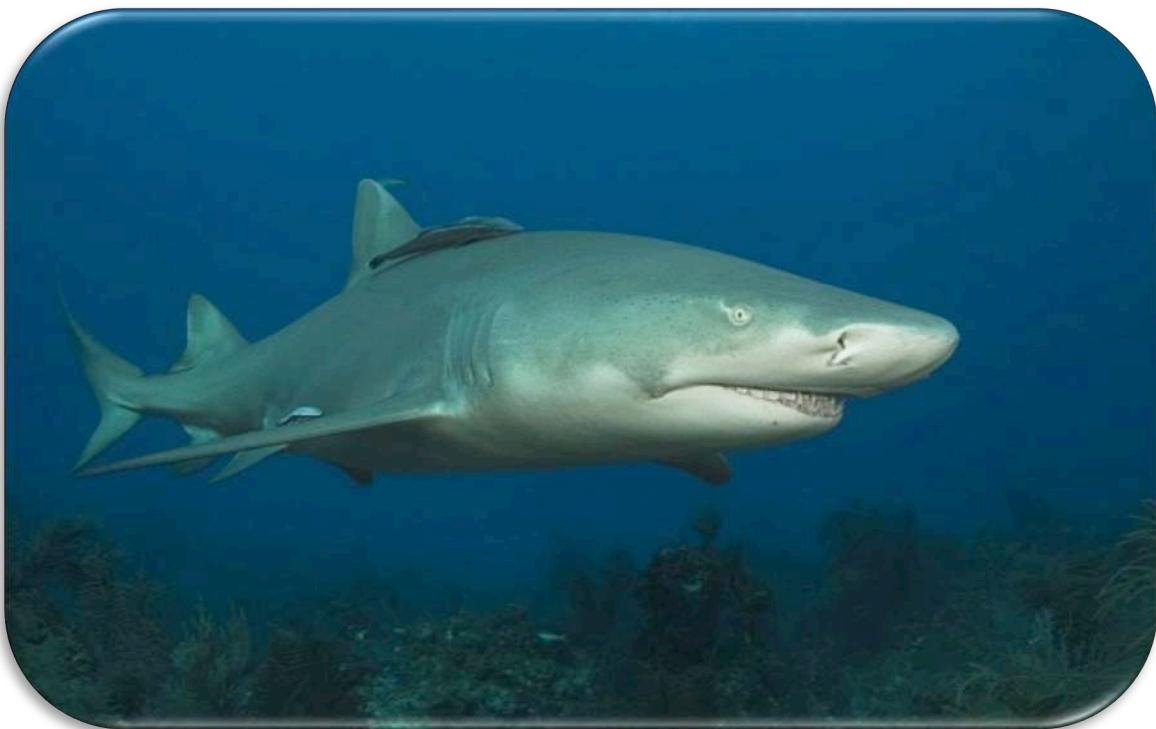
Japanese Wobbegong Shark Facts

This shark is a master at staying camouflaged! A bottom-dweller, the Japanese Wobbegong Shark uses its coloring to hide itself on the sandy and rocky surfaces, as well as coral reefs, and is often referred to as a carpet shark. It is considered an ambush predator due to the fact that it will sit still and wait as it hides among the rocks, snatching up smaller fish that swim by too closely. It will always swallow its prey head-first so that the fish cannot swim back out of the throat. The Japanese Wobbegong Shark is so still so often that many artists enjoy watching and drawing this gorgeous creature because it does sit still for so long! When in aquariums, this shark has been known to eat its fellow tank-mates, so it doesn't seem to get along well with others very well!

It is not at all dangerous to humans in the sense that it has no interest in making a meal out of a person, but it will not hesitate to bite if it is provoked or accidentally stepped on in shallow water. If you want to snorkel or scuba dive near one of these interesting looking sharks, look but don't touch, as it may bite you if it feels threatened. It is best to simply leave it alone, as even its small teeth are sharp enough to cause a severe bite. Have you ever seen a dog bite on a toy and refuse to let go? The Japanese Wobbegong shark has been known to bite down on a diver's hand when bothered and not let go!



#41 - LEMON SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Lemon Shark

Size: 7.9 to 10 feet (2.4 to 3.1 meters)

Weight: 200 pounds (90 kg)

Location: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans near the coast.

Depth: Up to 260 feet (80 meters)

Unique Feature: It usually has several Ramoras attached to it. A Ramora, also known as a Suckerfish, attaches to the shark with its sucker-like organ. It does not harm or bother the shark, but uses it for a free ride (like taking a bus to school!) and it will feed off of food items dropped by the host. Can you find the Ramora on any of these pictures of Lemon Sharks?



Lemon Shark Facts

Scientists know more about the Lemon Shark than any other shark, as it is the most researched. It is able to live for long periods of time in captivity so it is observed and studied in a way that no other shark has ever been. It was given its name due to its bright yellow or light brown coloring, growing to a length of 7.9 to 10 feet (2.4 to 3.1 meters) and weighing in at 200 pounds (90 kg).

Although the Lemon Shark has very poor eyesight and cannot hunt very well relying on its sight, they have a secret weapon every shark possesses. Its electro receptors allow it to hunt for prey by tracking the electric impulses that all living creatures emit. By following these impulses, the shark is able to locate its favorite meals, like bony fish, rays, seabirds and crustaceans, such as lobsters, shrimp and crabs.

A social creature, large groups are often formed and structured in a hierarchy system based on size and sex. This means that they form leadership within the group based on how big the sharks are, and if they are males or females, and all of the sharks in the group tend to follow the rules of this hierarchy. They often work together to hunt, as well, coordinating with one another to search for and capture food. You don't have to worry about being its next meal because Lemon Sharks are actually quite gentle and are not aggressive toward humans. Because of its calm personality, it is a very popular shark for divers to swim with. A little bit skittish, the only reasons any human bites have been reported are because the shark became startled, or scared. If you ever wanted to swim with one of these gentle sharks, you can find them in the tropical and subtropical coastal areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans swimming in shallow water, no deeper than 260 feet (80 meters). Its favorite spots are around islands, mangroves, bays, coral reefs and even river mouths, where the rivers meet and begin to flow into the ocean.



#42 - PORBEAGLE SHARK



Fast Facts About The Porbeagle Shark

Size: 8.2 feet (2.5 meters)

Weight: 300 pounds (135 kg)

Location: Cold and temperate waters of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Southern Hemisphere.

Depth: Both close to shore and to a depth of 4,460 feet (1,360 meters) in the open ocean.

Unique Feature: Examining the stomach contents, strange items have been found to be ingested, such as feathers, small stones and human garbage.



Facts About The Porbeagle Shark

The Porbeagle Shark is not a threat to humans, but it has been quite annoying toward fishers because it has been known to tug on their lines aggressively. Many times, it will steal fish used as bait on fishing lines and damage expensive fishing gear that is being used to catch smaller fish. Very large and very fast, this shark has also been known to charge at divers who are working near oil platforms. It is unclear, however, if they are being aggressive or if they are simply being playful, and no injuries have been reported from these incidents.

Found most often in the North Atlantic Ocean near the coasts of Canada, Greenland, Russia and Scandinavia, it can also be spotted further south near Bermuda, New Jersey, Brazil, Chile, Madeira and Morocco. It has been reported to have been seen in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the Southern Hemisphere. The Porbeagle Shark loves to swim and will migrate long distances between coastal waters as shallow as 3.3 feet deep (just over 1 meter) and the open ocean as deep as 4,460 feet (1,360 meters). It is believed that the shark will swim in more shallow waters at night and dive deep during the day.

This shark will use its coloring to hide from prey. The belly of the shark is white so when a prey looks up when swimming below the shark, it is hard to see the shark as it blends into the light color of the surface of the ocean. The top of the shark is grey so that a prey looking down while swimming above the shark cannot see it, as it blends into the dark sea below. This allows the shark to sneak up closely to the prey before making its final attack. An active hunter, it feeds mostly on medium-sized bony fishes, groundfishes and squid. Overfishing, however, has found this predator on the Endangered Species. It is very important for humans to protect these beautiful sharks, or they will be lost forever.



#43 - PORT JACKSON SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Port Jackson Shark

Size: 5.5 feet (1.67 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: The coastal region of Australia.

Depth: Usually less than 328 feet (just over 100 meters)

Unique Feature: Most sharks cannot breathe as it eats, but the Port Jackson Shark can because it has the ability to pump water through its gills without swimming!



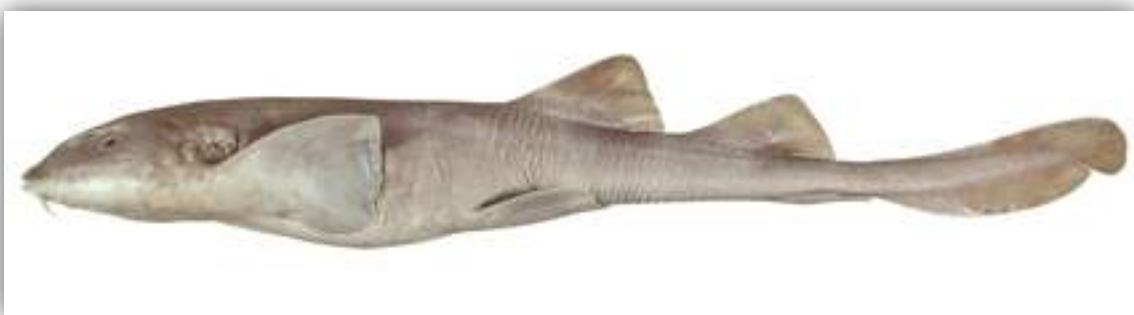
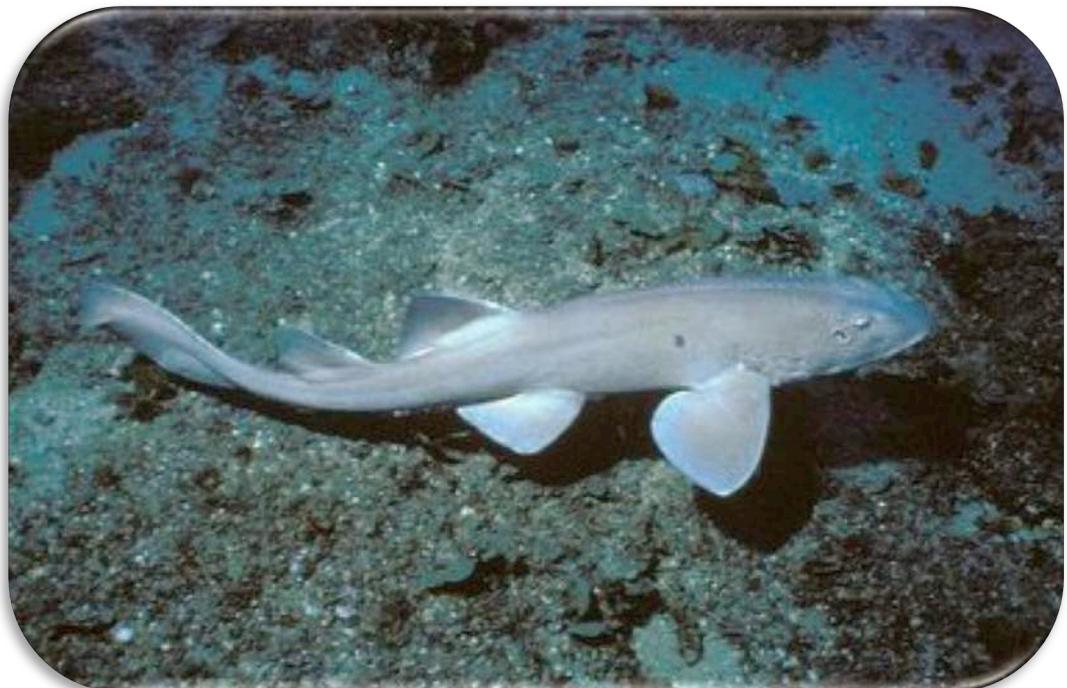
Facts About The Port Jackson Shark

This shark gets its name as it is found in the coastal region of southern Australia, including off the coast of Port Jackson. A female will lay eggs in pairs on and off for 10 to 14 days rather than deliver live pups. The baby sharks will develop inside these eggs for 10 to 11 months before hatching. While it is inside the egg, it feeds off of a yolk sack. However, most of these babies will die before having the chance to hatch. A shark who is lucky enough to survive into adulthood will find itself to be about 5.5 feet long (1.67 meters) with a large head, forehead ridges and a body that is light grey-brown in color with dark brown markings.

A bottom-dweller, the Port Jackson Shark enjoys swimming in depths less than 328 feet (just over 100 meters), but it has been recorded at a depth of 902 feet (275 meters). It is seen most often where the ocean bottom is rocky, but can be found among sandy and muddy bottoms. Resting in underwater caves during the day, this nocturnal shark is more active and hunts at night for meals, such as mollusks, sea urchins, fish and crustaceans like lobsters, crabs and shrimp. The Port Jackson Shark can even feed by sucking in sand, along with the prey hiding underneath the sand, and then blowing out the sand through the gill slits, leaving the food inside the mouth where it is then swallowed. You don't have to worry about this gentle shark, as it is no threat to humans.



#44 - BLUEGREY CARPETSHARK



Fast Facts About The Bluegrey Carpetshark

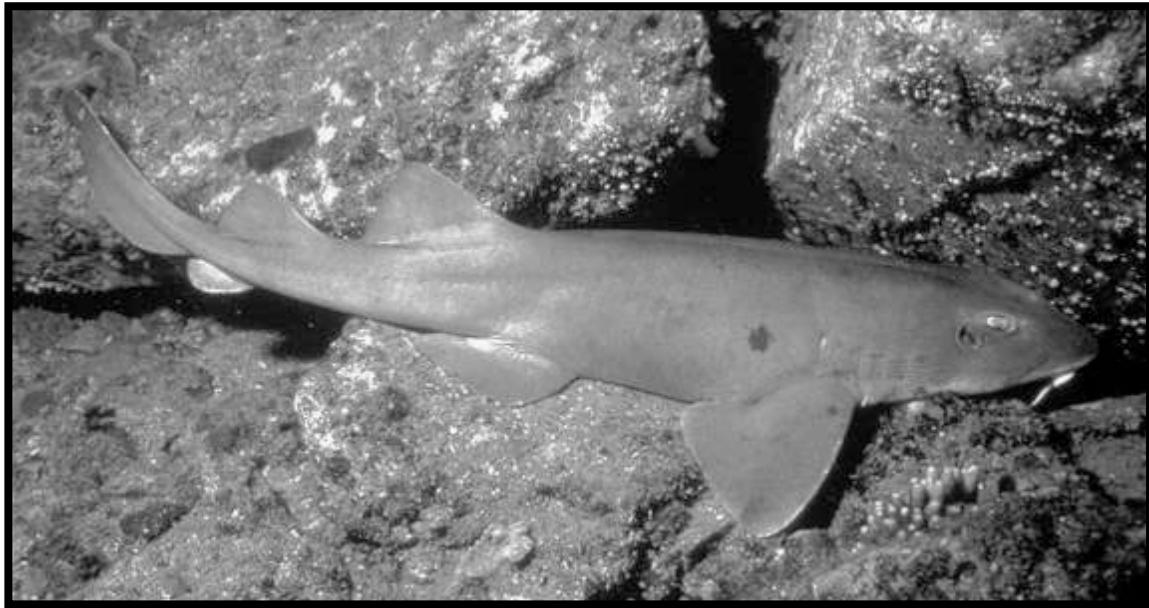
Size: 16 to 20 inches (or just under 2 feet long), (40 to 50 cm)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Northern and northeastern coasts of Australia

Depth: Usually less than 20 feet deep (6 meters)

Unique Feature: This shark will close its eyes when removed from the water.



Bluegrey Carpetshark Facts

This shark makes the northern and northeastern coasts of Australia its only home. Small and rare, humans do not often observe it and we still have much to learn. When young, the Bluegrey Carpetshark has black markings on a white background that fades to brown as they grow older and become adults. The record length for this shark is 2.75 feet, but the average length is between 1.33 and 1.66 feet long (40 to 50 cm).

Swimming in shallow, inshore waters, this bottom-dweller is usually swimming between 17 inches (only one third of a meter) and 20 feet deep (just over 6 meters). The record depth recorded, however, is 330 feet deep (111 meters). It can often be found hiding in reefs during the day under rocky ledges and inside underwater caves. If you find a shipwreck in this area you may very well find a Bluegrey Carpetshark hiding in the wreckage! When it feeds at night, it primarily makes meals out of bony fishes and benthic invertebrates like clams, crabs, snails and starfish. Benthic Invertebrates are creatures that are nearly always found at the bottom of the ocean, so they are perfect meals for a shark that loves to live on the bottom as well.

The Bluegrey Carpetshark is harmless to humans, but humans are not harmless to the Bluegrey Carpetshark. Unfortunately, this shark is accidentally caught by commercial fisheries or by the hooks of people just out fishing for fun. Some have been caught so that they can be collected for private aquariums because they adapt well to being in captivity and are very interesting-looking creatures. Because it is so rare and only found in one small area of the world, this awesome creature is listed as "Vulnerable" and must be protected.



#45 - SPINED PYGMY SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Fast Facts About The Spined Pygmy Shark

Size: 8.7 to 11 inches (22 to 28 cm)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans

Depth: 1,600 feet (500 meters) during the day, 660 feet (200 meters) at night.

Unique Feature: With only 60 vertebrae, or backbones, this shark has the least of any other shark species.



Spined Pygmy Shark Facts

Meet one of the world's smallest sharks! This small little shark reaches a maximum-recorded length of 8.7 inches (22 cm) males and 11 inches (28 cm) for females. But they are even smaller when born. A female will deliver an average of four pups that are just 3.5 to 3.9 inches long each (9 to 10 cm). It has thin, smooth lips, an upper jaw with up to 31 teeth rows and a lower jaw with up to 21 teeth rows. Its tiny teeth are perfect to feed on bony fish, such as the Dragonfish, the Lanternfish and the Bristlemouth. It is believed that the Spined Pygmy Shark uses counter-illumination where it will hide itself from its own predators by matching the light coming down from the surface of the ocean.

Found in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, it is usually found in depths between 660 and 1,600 feet (200 to 500 meters) and very rarely swims up to the surface. Although it is related to the Pygmy Shark and the Cookiecutter Shark, they do not live in the same territories and are not found swimming in the same areas.



#46 - PRICKLY SHARK



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DEPTH TEMP SALIN
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Fast Facts About The Prickly Shark

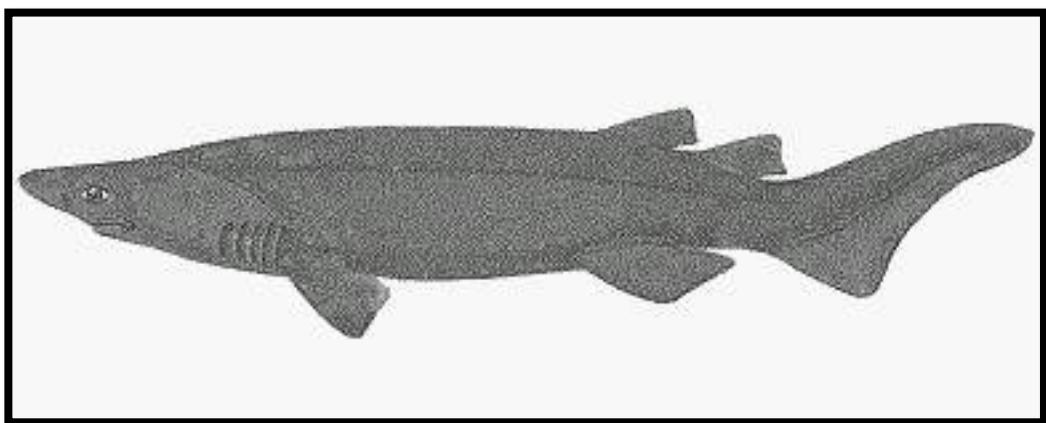
Size: Up to 13.1 feet (4 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Coastal areas in the Pacific Ocean.

Depth: 330 to 2,130 feet (100 to 650 meters)

Unique Feature: It is densely covered, meaning thickly covered, by thorn-like dermal denticles, which is another name for scales. This feature is what gives the Prickly Shark its name.



Prickly Shark Facts

This nocturnal shark enjoys resting during the day in deep, offshore water. At night it becomes much more active and hunts a variety of fish, as well as cephalopods like octopus, squid and cuttlefish. It has even been known to feed on other sharks, such as young Bluntnose Sixgill Sharks. As a slow swimmer, this shark uses suction to help pull prey into its mouth.

The Prickly Shark enjoys living in the same area during its life, adopting a local region as its home range. Living in the Pacific Oceans, it favors cooler water temperatures and is usually swimming at depths between 330 to 2,130 feet (100 to 650 meters). It prefers to swim in areas that have a muddy or sandy bottom, and can often be found swimming close to the walls of ocean canyons.

Listed as Near Threatened due to being caught accidentally in commercial fishing gear, it is important that humans protect this species. Fisheries do not purposefully catch it because the meat of the Prickly Shark is soft and not appetizing to humans. But they do need to work harder to help keep these beautiful sharks safe while trying to catch the fish they do want to catch in their nets.



#47 - SPINNER SHARK



Fast Facts About The Spinner Shark

Size: 6.4 feet long (2.13 meters)

Weight: Up to 198 pounds (90 kg).

Location: The western Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

Depth: From the surface down to 330 feet (100 meters)

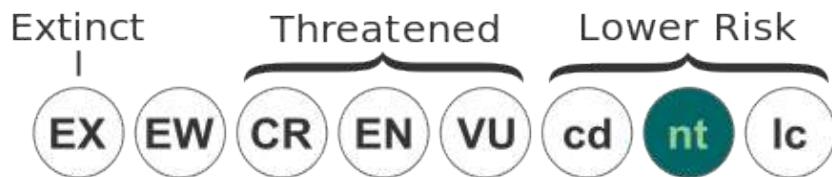
Unique Feature: It spins out of the water as it feeds on schools of fish near the surface of the ocean.



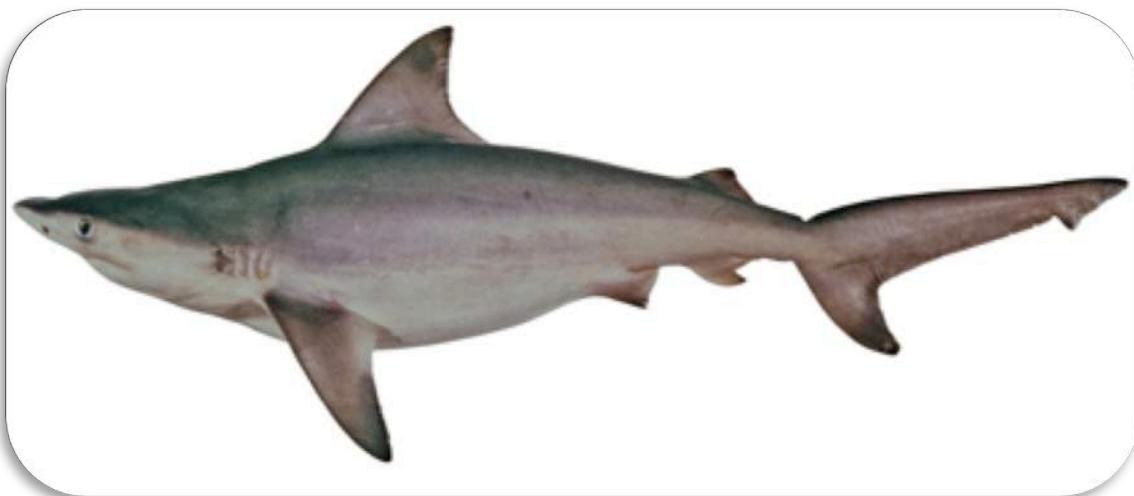
Spinner Shark Facts

This shark gets its name because of the spinning leap it makes out of the water when hunting. When the Spinner Shark finds a large school of fish, it will swim quickly from underneath straight up into the school while spinning. Its speed and focus on catching its prey allows the shark to burst out of the water at the surface, getting its entire body out of the water. In addition to these schools of fish, the Spinner Shark enjoys making meals out of octopus, cuttlefish and squid, tunas and stingrays. Once it catches a prey by its teeth, it swallows the prey whole as the teeth do not have the ability to cut. A Spinner Shark smaller in size better be careful because larger sharks may have it for dinner if its not careful!

Does this shark remind you of another shark? The Spinner Shark is often confused to be the Blacktip Shark as they both have black markings on the tips of their fins and both can be found leaping themselves out of the water. You can find these beautiful sharks swimming anywhere from the surface of the ocean down to about 330 feet deep (100 meters), but you will usually find them swimming at around 100 feet deep (30 meters). The size of a tall man, it is about 6.4 feet long (2.13 meters) it can grow to 10 feet long (3.33 meters) and 198 pounds (90 kg). The Spinner sharks that live in the Atlantic Ocean are usually a bit smaller than the ones living in the Indo-Pacific Ocean. Because humans are not much smaller than a Spinner Shark it does not see humans as prey. However, it can become quite excited around food and accidentally bite a human while trying to catch one of these smaller food items. Again, humans are more of a threat to the Spinner Shark than it is to us. Because it lives so close to the shore, it is sensitive to overfishing and its habitat becomes negatively affected by humans to the point where the Spinner Shark cannot live there, at least not as healthy, any longer. For these reasons, the Spinner Shark is now listed as "Near Threatened" around the world and "Vulnerable" in the Atlantic Ocean.



#48 – PIGEYE SHARK



Please Visit Our Website At: <http://www.SharkSider.com>

Facts About The Pigeye Shark

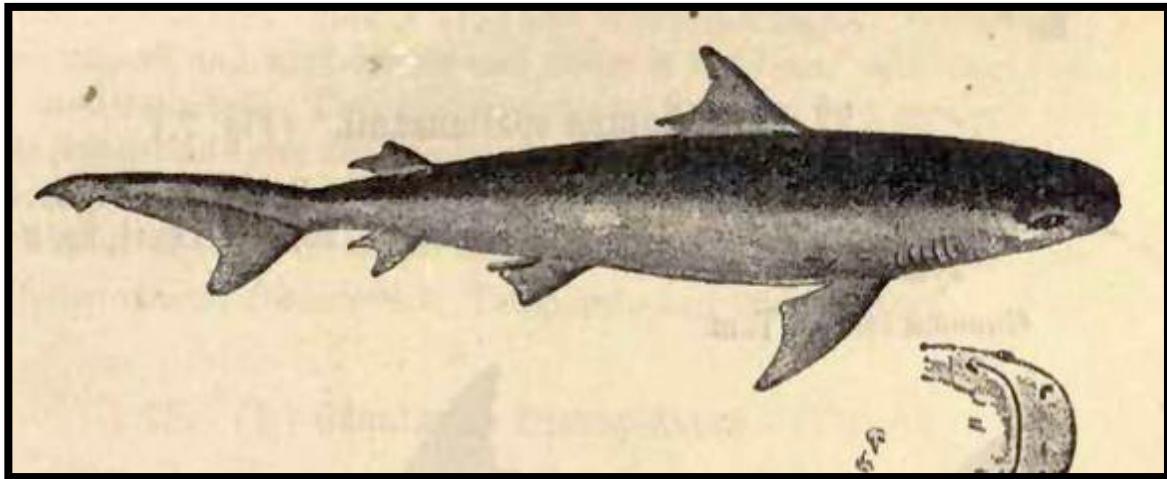
Size: 6.2 to 8.2 feet (1.9 to 2.5 meters)

Weight: Unknown

Location: Atlantic and western Indo-Pacific Oceans

Depth: 490 feet (150 meters)

Unique Feature: If you see a shark that looks just like this one swimming in a river, it is probably not the Pigeye Shark, but its twin, the Bull Shark. The Pigeye Shark does not swim through rivers whereas the Bull Shark does.

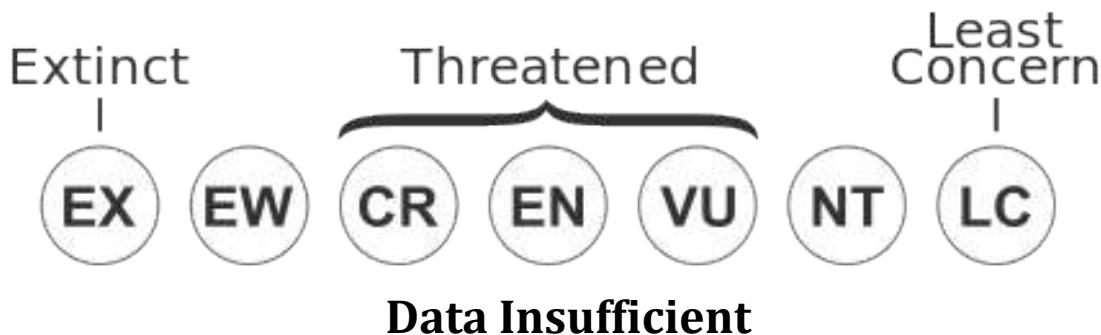


Pigeye Shark Facts

This very uncommon shark can be found swimming in the warm coastal waters in the eastern Atlantic and western Indo-Pacific Oceans. It loves shallow water that is a bit on the murky side with soft bottoms. Does this shark look like another one you may know? How about the Bull Shark? With a grey, bulky body reaching 6.2 to 8.2 feet long (1.9 to 2.5 meters) it is often confused with the Bull Shark.

In fact, because it is so often confused with the Bull Shark, the little information we have on the Pigeye Shark may not be entirely accurate. We do know that a young pigeye shark should be very careful around larger sharks if it doesn't want to become the next meal for the bigger shark. We also know that it prefers to swim alone, but can be seen swimming with a few other Pigeye Sharks. Some of its favorite meals include a variety of different kinds of fish, sea snakes, dolphins, rays, and angel sharks. This shark is born at about 23 to 26 inches long (59 to 66 cm) and grows very slowly into adulthood. It will live for about 30 years!

Despite its relatively large size, there are no recorded attacks on humans but are still thought of to be potentially dangerous. Humans will hunt the Pigeye Shark for its meat and fins, but the flesh of this shark can be poisonous. In fact, in 1993 98 people died after eating meat from a Pigeye Shark, and more than 400 more were poisoned and became very ill. Although it can be sensitive to overfishing, there is not enough information on these interesting creatures to determine if it is at risk of becoming endangered.



#49 - CROCODILE SHARK



Fast Facts About The Crocodile Shark

Size: 3.3 feet (just over 1 meter)

Weight: 9 to 13 pounds (4 to 60 kg)

Location: In tropical waters worldwide

Depth: From the surface to 1,940 feet (590 meters)

Unique Feature: With small, non-cutting teeth, this shark is not a threat to humans.



Crocodile Shark Facts

During the day, you can find this small shark deeper than 660 feet (200 meters) below the surface of the ocean, but at night you will find it closer to the surface as it feeds. It has extremely large eyes, which may help the shark see as it hunts fish, squid and shrimp at night. Don't worry, though! The small size of the Crocodile Shark makes it little to no threat to humans and humans are not interested in catching it for any reason. Unfortunately, however, these sharks are caught in nets as humans try to catch other marine life. When accidentally caught in nets, it is referred to as "bycatch". Because of this, it is considered to be "Near Threatened" so it is important that we protect these awesome creatures as much as possible.

What's interesting is how little this shark looks like a crocodile, and yet, it is called a Crocodile Shark. Do you think you can figure out why it was given its name? Well, a crocodile has very sharp teeth and snaps aggressively, and this little shark has very sharp teeth and will snap aggressively when it is taken out of the water! Not much is known about this shark. We still have a lot to learn about its breeding patterns, but we do know that a mother Crocodile Shark will deliver between 2 and 4 pups at a time. It is also still unclear whether it has any real enemies that may want to hunt the Crocodile Shark for its next meal, or how long it usually lives. One can only imagine what secrets this shark still holds for us to learn!



#50 - MILK SHARK



Fast Facts About The Milk Shark

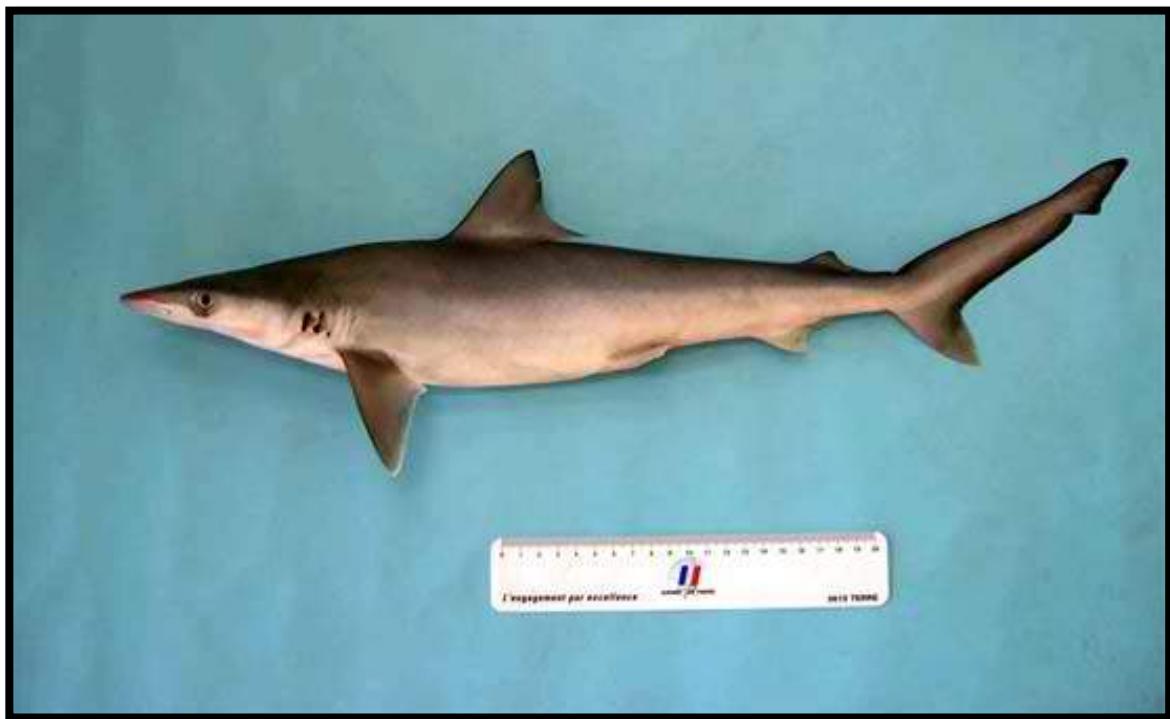
Size: 3.6 feet (1.1 meters)

Weight: The record is 49 pounds (22 kg) for a male and 37 pounds (17 kg) for a female

Location: Coastal tropical waters of the eastern Atlantic and the Indo-Pacific Oceans.

Depth: From the surface to 660 feet (200 meters)

Unique Feature: There are more Milk Sharks swimming near shores than any other shark within its range.



Milk Shark Facts

Commonly found near beaches and where rivers will meet the ocean, this shark has been seen swimming up rivers. Mothers will deliver 1 to 8 live pups every year, which will only live to be about 8 years old. Young Milk Sharks will be found in tidal pools and within seagrass, where adult sharks will be seen swimming anywhere from the surface to 660 feet deep (220 meters).

Feeding primarily on small bony fish, the Milk Shark will also make meals out of cephalopods, like squid, cuttlefish and octopus, as well as crustaceans, such as shrimp, lobsters and crabs. Because it is small, it will often times become the hunted and be eaten by larger sharks and other larger marine animals. A very large number of Milk Sharks will become caught in the nets by commercial fisheries for its meat and fins. However, because there are so many Milk Sharks swimming through the oceans today, these beautiful creatures are not threatened and are listed as "Least Concern". This is great news for the species!



Defining Conservation Status Terms

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has created this list and categorizes the conservation status of a species.



LOW RISK

Least Concern (LC) - A species has been evaluated, but does not qualify for any other category. This is the only category that is not officially on the IUCN Red List.

Near Threatened (NT) - A species does not qualify for the threatened status, but may be considered threatened with extinction in the near future.

Conservation Dependent (status no longer used) - A species is dependent on conservation efforts in order to prevent becoming threatened with extinction. This is no longer used on newly or re-evaluated species on the IUCN Red List, but species who were previously listed under this category that have not been re-evaluated still remain in this category.

THREATENED

Vulnerable (VU) - A species is likely to become endangered if acts are not taken to improve the circumstances that threaten the survival of the species.

Endangered (EN) - A species faces a high risk of becoming extinct. This is the second most severe status for wild populations of a species. Nations will often create laws to

forbid hunting or land development that would affect the habitat of the species. Preserves will also be created, where the species can live without the threat of hunters or land development.

Critically Endangered (CR) - A species faces an extremely high risk of becoming extinct in the wild. This is the highest risk category on the IUCN Red List. A species that is possibly extinct is listed in this category until it is fully confirmed the species is truly extinct.

EXTINCT

Extinct in the Wild (EW) - A species is no longer living in the wild. Its only living members are kept in captivity or as a naturalized population outside of its historic range.

Extinct (EX) - A species no longer exists as the last living individual of the species has died.

GLOSSARY

BIOLUMINESCENCE – Light produced and emitted by a living organism.

BOTTOM-DWELLER – A species that primarily lives and feeds at the bottom of a body of water.

CAMOUFLAGE – The ability for an animal to disguise itself as something else or use coloring and shape to hide itself in its surroundings.

CEPHALOPODS – Marine animals that have a prominent head, a set of tentacles or arms modified from a primitive mollusk foot, and bilateral body symmetry. Commonly known to squirt ink. Examples of these creatures are the octopus, squid and cuttlefish.

CRUSTACEANS – A species with an exoskeleton, which means its skeleton is on the outside of its body, protecting its organs like armor. Examples of these creatures include the lobster, crab and shrimp.

CURRENT – The constant, directed flow of ocean water. Forces that help generate this directed movement of water throughout the oceans include wind, breaking waves, temperature, and the gravitational pull of the moon and sun.

FILTER FEEDER – An animal that feeds by straining food from the water by passing the water over filters, usually within the mouths or near the gills. Examples of these creatures include the Whale Shark, Megamouth Shark, Basking Shark, and the Baleen Whale.

GILLS – An organ found on organisms that live in the water that allows the animal to breathe. Water flows through the organ, which then extracts oxygen from water and releases carbon dioxide.

HABITAT – A natural environmental or ecological area where a particular species of life lives.

INVERTEBRATES – A species that does not develop a vertebrae, or backbone. Examples of these creatures include the worm, clam, starfish, octopus, snail and insects.

MANGROVE - A tree found growing in the coasts of oceans in tropical and subtropics areas around the world.

NOCTURNAL - When a creature is sleeping during the day and more active at night. These animals have a very strong sense of hearing and smell, as well as specially adapted eyesight, in order to allow it to hunt at in the dark. Examples of nocturnal creatures include some cats, ferrets, owls and bats.

PHOTOPHORES - An organ that emits light in an animal. Examples of animals with these photophores and are able to emit bioluminescence include the Velvet Belly Lanternshark, the Vampire Squid and fireflies.

PLANKTON - Very small organisms that live in the ocean but cannot swim against a current. They are often the food source to many larger marine animals like the Whale Shark, lobsters, jellyfish and the Humpback Whale.

PREDATOR - An animal that is hunting, attacking and/or feeding on another animal. An example of a predator would be a lion that is hunting an antelope for its next meal.

PREY - An animal that is being hunted, attacked and/or fed on by another animal. An example of a prey is an antelope that is being hunted by a lion for its next meal.

ORGANISM - A living thing that can respond and react to stimuli, reproduce and grow. Examples of organisms include viruses, fungus, plants, and animals.

REEF - A sandbar, rock or other feature beneath the surface of the water. A reef can be made from something natural, such as groupings of coral, but can also be made by a shipwreck at the bottom of the ocean.

SCHOOLS - A group of fish that swim together in a very coordinated manner.

TEST BITE - An initial bite by a shark to test a possible food source. Most humans are bitten, not to become the next meal for a shark, but because a shark is trying to determine if we are something it would be interested in feeding on. After this test bite, the shark realizes we are not something it will want to feed on and swims away.